

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 701.—VOL. XXV.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1854.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

## THE COLONY OF THE FIDDLE.

TIME and distance transformed the ancient benefactors of mankind into heroes and demigods. Hercules, who cleansed the Augean stable, was deified; as Lord Palmerston or Sir Benjamin Hall may be a thousand years hence, if either of them will perform the more difficult and more beneficent task of cleansing the river Thames—a thing ten thousand times more filthy and pestilential than the stables of the King of Elis can have been. If Dr. Jenner had been a Greek, instead of an Englishman, and lived in the days before Homer, he doubtless would have taken his place in the popular mythology as a hero—if not as a demigod—who slew a monster more ill-favoured than Cerberus, and more cruel than Hydra. The *Argo* and the Argonauts of the ancients might be paralleled by the *Mayflower* and the Pilgrim Fathers of the moderns. Even the deeds of Orpheus himself—that great myth, who caused not only wild beasts, but rocks and trees, to move with delight to the music of his golden harp—may find their match in our prosaic age, in the marvellous strains of a Cremona fiddle, in the hands of a man who still lives and moves amongst us. We know but little of the real achievements of Orpheus, or of their value to the world in which he flourished; but we have the records of the present day, and the testimony of living witnesses, to prove what music may accomplish. A few centuries hence, perhaps in a shorter period, the memory of Ole Bull—to whose recent deeds we desire to draw attention—will be enshrined in the popular memory of a great nation, and poetry and romance will throw a halo around his name. In the meantime, however, the world should know its benefactors; and for this reason, without the aid

either of poetry or of romance, we think we shall perform a duty in recording what the musician has attempted for the elevation of his countrymen.

Ole Bull, struck with sympathy for the distressed condition of his countrymen in the overpeopled valleys and on the teeming hill-sides of Norway, appears to have organised an extensive system of emigration to the United States. After spending several months in visiting the most desirable spots for the foundation of a great Norwegian settlement, whither the poor and able-bodied might flock with their Lares and Penates, he fixed upon a fertile district, lying out of the beaten track, in Potter County, in the state of Pennsylvania. Finding the climate to be healthy, and the soil to be suitable for his purpose, and “to be heavily timbered with maple, cherry, beech, ash, white pine,” and easy of access to the New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore markets, he secured, “by purchase and other ways, the control of between one and two hundred thousand acres,” on which to build a city and several smaller towns, and to locate his people. He caused the country to be surveyed, and laid out into farms, and to be offered to the Norwegians at prices just sufficient to cover cost—“the terms of payment being so easy, that each man, in a few years, may become an independent landowner in his own right.” He has arranged that each town shall have a church, where the people may worship according to the dictates of their consciences; and that each district shall be provided with a school, where the children may be taught the English language. Ole Bull started from New York in June last, with a number of his countrymen, including masons, carpenters, joiners, smiths, tailors, shoemakers, and other artisans, and bent his way to a place called Augusta, in

the backwoods of Pennsylvania. Here a large concourse of emigrants awaited his arrival, gathered round a flag, “bearing the Cross of Norway in the centre, surrounded by the Stars and Stripes of the United States.” “As soon as Ole Bull appeared in sight (says the New York paper from which we quote) the emigrants commenced the most enthusiastic cheering, which Ole Bull and his companions answered by standing up in the waggon, waving their handkerchiefs, and swinging their hats. *Ole Bull could not wait for the slow motion of the horses, but leaped from the waggon, and ran to embrace them!*”

After a fat ox had been slaughtered, roasted, and consumed, Ole Bull selected a site for a house for himself, and also sites for twenty-five other houses. Whilst thus engaged, his people prepared to name and inaugurate the new city. “As a flag was needed, a beautiful straight evergreen was cut down, which the Norwegians trimmed, leaving the topmost branches as an ornament to the flag-staff. This they raised from the top of the hotel: as soon as it was elevated and fastened, a large flock of birds came and perched upon it.”

The colonists were charmed by the music, for “the birds,” says the writer, “sang in the gayest and most delightful manner. It appeared,” he adds, “as though they were inspired by the scene, and were giving utterance to their feelings of joy and welcome to the great Norwegian and his followers.” Regarding it as a good omen, they all united in giving the birds a hearty round of applause!

But the main ceremonial of the day was to name the new city, and it was arranged that a flag should be hoisted as the signal for its baptism. “The flag ascended slowly and gracefully to its place, a gentle breeze waved it proudly in mid air, and the name of



ADO, THE CAPITAL OF RUSSIAN FINLAND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



OLONA was given to the new home of the Norwegians. Thirty-one cheers (one for each State) were given, and one for Ole Bull." Mr. Bull then started, "with his engineer," and soon found excellent water-power, and selected sites for "a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a cabinet-maker's shop, a tannery, a church, and a school." Everything passed under his own eye; and "his intuitive quickness of perception, untiring energy, soundness of judgment, promptness and decision, and capacity of physical endurance," are described as being "beyond that of any human being ever seen by his beloved Norwegians." But all this time the Cremona of the great musician was idle; his bow lay quiescent; the soul of music slept. But he was too fond of his art, and of his countrymen, to deprive them of the gratification of hearing those magic strains, the beauty of which had provided him with the means of becoming a founder of States, a lawgiver, and a patriarch. "After an early supper at half-past seven, he went to a room by himself, with his violin, to compose some music suitable to the occasion. At nine o'clock the emigrants arranged themselves in the road in front of the hotel, a chair and lights having been placed in the upper balcony of the piazza for Mr. Bull. The bonfires were lighted in every direction, "which," says the enraptured historian of the Colony, "made it as light as day around the hotel; whilst the unbroken forests and lofty hills which made up the background appeared, in the dread gloom and magnificence with which they were clothed by the contrast of light, to be the solemn spirits of a bigoted and tyrannical age, come to take their last look of the scenes of their former oppressions, and then to vanish before the light of Christianity and Liberty into darkness and desolation for ever!"

At half-past nine the *maestro*, having composed his music, appeared on the balcony, and "the hills resounded with echoes from the loud shouts that went up to greet him." We are informed that "he appeared to be oppressed with the greatness and solemnity of the occasion; and that, whilst he gracefully and modestly bowed his acknowledgments, the tears were choking his utterance." His speech was poetical, and highly-coloured, but by no means inappropriate; and, at its close, the Norwegians knelt down, and, with bare heads, and hands raised to Heaven, swore they would obey the laws of the United States, and do their utmost to be worthy of such protection.

After silence was restored, Ole Bull took his violin and commenced an anthem. "No language can describe this music," says the witness of the festival to whose pen we are indebted for these particulars; "the audience, the attendant circumstances, and the occasion, appeared to have given a new and unearthly inspiration to the great artist. He touched every chord of every heart in his audience. At times the Norwegians wept like children, as the strains reminded them of kindred and friends far beyond the ocean; then the strains of liberty would pour forth from the enchanted instrument till his audience were overcome with delight and rapture."

The Colony founded in this singular manner bids fair to be prosperous. The land in the vicinity has already quadrupled in value, and towns and villages are rapidly springing up. Encouraged by his success, the violinist is about to repeat the experiment in California. We sincerely hope that his benevolence and patriotism may meet their reward; and that he may long continue to fiddle and to colonise, to his own delight, and to that of thousands who will justly consider him, not only as the first of fiddlers, but of benefactors. The dancing trees of Orpheus no longer appear so very marvellous, when we compare the achievements of the ancient harp with those of the modern violin. Ole Bull's music has already transformed a wilderness into the populous home of a thriving community; and the mythological Orpheus bids fair to be outdone by the palpable realities of a plain man, in the nineteenth century.

#### ABO.

THE capital of Russian Finland has again become a point of great interest, as will be seen by reference to the despatches last received from the gallant Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Baltic. The View engraved upon the preceding page is from a series of spirited lithographs lately published at Copenhagen.

The city of Abo (pronounced Obo, the Finnish name is Turku), contains about 14,000 inhabitants. It has four or five barracks, some of them built of wood, which, in time of peace, have in them from 3000 to 4000 Russians, as the Fins call all soldiers.

A short time since it was reported that Admiral Plumridge's squadron had destroyed the fortress and town of Abo; which rumour could not have been correct, as there is no fortress to destroy. The town is defenceless as to forts and fortifications. There is an old Swedish palace at the mouth of the river, called the Slott (palace or castle), now used as a prison and barrack; but it has no guns or defence, except its walls, which in some places are six or eight feet thick, with small windows strongly grated with thick bars of iron. The low buildings in front appear much older than the two long wings. There has been a moat in front from the river to the sea to the right; but it has little water, and resembles a large ditch. Behind the Slott is a bridge half a mile long, made of piles, and connecting the island of Runsalla with the main land.

Runsalla was given by the Government a few years ago to the town; it is one of the very few islands off the Finnish coast upon which the oak grows: it is divided into lots, which are sold for building villas upon, but the purchaser may not cut down an oak (even if it interferes with his view or his building) as they are reserved by the Crown for ship-building, though they are nearly all rotten. Opposite Runsalla is the island of Beckholm, where large ships anchor and discharge into lighters, as there is not water enough in the river for vessels drawing more than twelve to fourteen feet. Passenger steamers proceed up to the lower bridge, though they sometimes get aground in the river when the water is low, as it is when there is an east wind.

The only transaction in the Baltic of any importance since the taking of Bomarsund was a reconnaissance of the state of affairs at Abo, where the Emperor of Russia seems to have made great preparations against an attack. The vessels employed in reconnoitring were the *Gorgon*, *Driver*, *Odin*, and *Alban*.

They found, much to their delight, that Abo is situated at the bottom of a large bay, instead of on an intricate river, and that they could approach near enough to shell the town with fifteen feet water. In front of the town a boom is moored, behind which, at some little distance, lay four small steamers and eighteen gun-boats, eight of which, however, only showed themselves; three, as our steamers approached, came up to the boom and commenced firing, their shot not reaching more than half-way; but they seemed not to care about that—they were ordered to fire, and they did. Captain Scott, of the *Odin*, who commanded, had orders not to fire, if he could avoid it; but, getting so far in, so unexpectedly, he fired some shot, in hopes that the batteries, by returning it, would point out their position; and he was not disappointed, for three immediately replied; and, as he had found them out, he made a note of them. A fisherman who was taken by the *Alban*, stated that 5000 men had arrived from Hango, to reinforce the garrison at Abo. If this be true, it corresponds with the statement given elsewhere regarding the demolition of the fortifications at Hango by the Russians.

The following despatch from Captain Scott, which appeared in the

*Gazette* of Tuesday, gives a more detailed account of the reconnaissance of Abo:—

Her Majesty's ship *Odin*, Ledsund, Aug. 25, 1854.

Sir,—I have the honour to state that in pursuance of your orders, dated the 18th of August, I proceeded with her Majesty's ships *Odin*, *Gorgon*, *Driver*, and *Alban*, under my command, towards Kumblinge, and the islands east of it.

2. Having procured a pilot at Dage by, we felt our way on with boats and leads, through a most difficult and intricate navigation, in the course of which every ship has been on shore (*Gorgon* and *Odin* frequently), but we hope with no further injury than that done to the copper in various places.

3. At Kumblinge and the adjacent islands I was unable to obtain any information of troops or gun-boats; but learnt on Sunday, at Asterholm, that a small fast steam-boat from Abo was in our immediate vicinity.

4. Rather than return to your flag without intelligence, I resolved to attempt a passage to Abo; and, on Monday at daylight, leaving the larger ships at anchor, I took all the masters in the *Alban*, surveyed, and buoyed off a passage for ten miles to Bergham, and then returned for the other ships; but the *Gorgon* grounding, delayed us for that night.

5. On Tuesday we made our way in safety into the comparatively main open track to Abo, beyond Bergham; at two p.m., observed a small steamer watching us, and at three p.m., several gun-boats moving a body of troops from the point (a mile and a half to the north-west) up to the chain across the narrow entrance to the harbour.

6. Having approached to within 3000 yards, the *Alban* stood in to sound. The entrance of the harbour was closed by two impediments—the one in front appeared to be a chain laid on a floating platform; the other, of stakes and booms, between which the gun-boats were stationed at regular intervals, and the steam-vessels (four in number) were under the shelter of the points.

7. About four p.m. the *Alban* fired the first shell, which burst over one of the gun-boats. I then commenced firing, and was followed at intervals by *Gorgon* and *Driver*, but with little or no effect that we could discover, except that of fully answering my purpose in drawing a return from the masked batteries and gun-boats. Only one of the former at the end of the boom mounted a gun, or guns, of large calibre and long range, but which was concealed from our view by a point of land. The others, three in number, about one mile to the west of the boom, as far as we could judge, did not, in any one case, mount more than five, or less than three, small guns. A fort, of apparently eight or nine large guns, at a distance, constructed to enfilade both passages, fired repeatedly; but the shot invariably fell a very short distance beyond the south end of Little Beckholm.

8. As my object was not to attack Abo, but to examine its defences, I contented myself with firing a shot occasionally at the gun-boats, or whatever looked like a masked battery. In the meantime Commander Otter, in the most zealous and gallant manner, after going as close as it was prudent in the *Alban*, pulled in with his gig, sounding just within range of the gun-boats and batteries, which were all the time keeping up a constant fire.

9. The sum of the information I have been able to obtain, with his assistance and that of Commanders Cracraft and Hobart, amounts to this—seven steam row boats, two guns each, and about twenty oars on each side; four steam-vessels (all small), two having the flag with cross anchors in it; and another was observed steaming away through the Channel to the eastward of Beckholm. Three (if not four) masked batteries, and another I think in course of construction, for the position of which I refer you to the very clear delineation executed by Commander Otter.

10. The channel appears to be very narrow, and the thick woods were evidently full of soldiers. We learnt that our arrival had been anticipated (as we expected, knowing that we had been watched by a steamer for some days), and that 4000 additional troops had been sent on the previous day; and 5000 more were expected to arrive on the following day; that there were six steamers—five small and one large (the latter we did not see), and eighteen boats and two guns, and eighty men, besides soldiers in each.

The weather was so bad on Thursday that I was detained under Berro, and went into Bomarsund this morning; when, having communicated with Captain Warden, and received his despatches, I proceeded to join your flag.

I have only to add my very anxious hope that my proceedings may meet with the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief.—I have, &c., FRANCIS SCOTT, Captain.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, &c.

In a general memorandum which was read on board all the fleet in the Baltic, Sir Charles Napier, after giving due praise to both officers and men for the zeal and gallantry displayed in the capture of the Aland Islands, winds up by saying:—"The Emperor of Russia has lost Bomarsund, on which he had spent an enormous sum of money; and had he completed his gigantic work, he would soon have been master of Sweden and Denmark." The intention of the Czar was to build eleven additional round forts, and one like the main fortress of Bomarsund. The foundations of some of them were already begun, and the large fort would have been about twenty feet high.

The *Phlegethon*, which had been on a cruise up the Gulf of Finland, returned to Ledsund on the 28th ult. The crew state that when off Hango they saw the Russians blow up the forts. If this be true, it agrees with the report that the Emperor intends concentrating his forces at Abo for the winter.

A proclamation has been issued by the Commanders of the Allied expedition, in which they authorise the civil authorities of the Aland Islands to continue in the administration of their respective duties. The blockade is declared to be no longer in force. The public are informed that they are at liberty to trade with Sweden on the same conditions and privileges as heretofore; but all are cautioned against holding any communication or intercourse with the enemy or Finland. Any one found aiding them in any way will be punished severely.

#### A POPULAR MOVEMENT IN DENMARK.

Public opinion in Denmark is beginning to manifest itself against the Government in a somewhat ominous manner. Those who have been watching the struggle going on there between the Danish Court party and the people will remember that, in July last, the Cabinet issued a Constitution *octroyée*, providing chiefly for the establishment of a Consultative Chamber of Notables. About the same time the Constitutional party, whose leaders in Parliament had suffered proscription at the hands of Government, formed a Constitution Society, to promote its views by argument, and to enforce them by public opinion. The peculiarity of the case was that the vast majority of the Parliament voted a want of confidence in the Ministry, and the Ministry replied by dismissing the Parliamentary leaders, and decreeing a new Constitution.

The Danish Parliament was to open on Saturday last. Four days before its opening, an immense meeting of the Constitution Society was held in the elegant theatre called the Casino—the largest hall in Copenhagen. Government had forbidden all political meetings in the open air, but it could not hinder 3000 patriots from assembling on Tuesday week, to protest against its tyrannical conduct. The meeting comprised the *élite* of the moneyed world, of the journals, the bar, the universities, and the people. There was not much speaking, but what was said was to the point. The whole proceedings were characterised by unquestionable unanimity and great moderation of language. They condemned the ordinance of the 26th July as a violation of faith with the people, and as unconstitutional; they hinted at the dangers which might result from the Ministerial policy; and they pledged themselves to support the Parliament in defending the rights of the nation. The resolutions were couched in general terms; but that their purport should not be mistaken, Mr. Broberg, the largest shipowner in Denmark, distinctly put it to the meeting whether they perfectly understood that the resolutions implied the impeachment of the Ministry and the refusal of taxes. He was answered by a storm of applause and a unanimity of affirmatives, which appeared endless; hats and handkerchiefs adding their confirmation. Equally great was the feeling displayed when Mr. Adler proposed a fund "for supporting the patriots dismissed from office by a tyrannical Cabinet for their votes in Parliament, and for the assistance of the national press against illegal and ruinous prosecutions." His speech carried the meeting, as by a resistless stream; and when he laid down his first subscription, 1000 Danish dollars, the whole meeting rose to declare that they would add their mite. A very large sum was subscribed in the room, and a regular national fund is to be organised.

ARRIVAL OF THE MUNOS CHILDREN.—Among the passengers by the Peninsular Mail steamer *Madrid*, which arrived at Southampton on Saturday night, were the sons and daughters of the Duke of Riansares (Munoz) and Queen Christina, the Queen Mother of Spain. They embarked on board the *Madrid* at Lisbon *incognito*. The daughters are three in number, and grown up; the sons are two in number, and are mere boys. They travelled as the children of a gentleman named Eugene de Ochoa, who was on board with them, and whom they addressed as papa. Several servants travelled with them. Eugene de Ochoa is believed to be an assumed name. He is understood to have been a Spanish journalist in the interest of Christina. The quality of the children was soon discovered on board the *Madrid*, a passenger's servant having previously known them. One of the girls has the Bourbon features strongly marked.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE meeting of the Emperor and the King of the Belgians at Calais seems to be the principal matter of interest during the last few days. On the arrival of the latter at the Hôtel Dessin, the Emperor descended in person to receive his Royal guest; and, offering his hand, said, "Sire it is long since I have had the happiness of seeing you. I feel somewhat *en cérémonie* with you." The son-in-law of Louis Philippe replied, "Sire, I am happy to have the opportunity of becoming well acquainted with you. I have the honour of presenting to you my son." The Sunday was passed by the Emperor and his guest at the Camp at Boulogne, from whence the King of the Belgians started in the evening for Ostend. The arrival of Prince Albert and the young King of Portugal completed the sensation caused by the meeting of so many illustrious personages on an occasion of so much interest. The Emperor, it is said, purposes going, accompanied by the Prince Jérôme, to Tournay, on the 12th inst., where they are to be received by the whole of the Belgian Royal Family. The Prince Jérôme has left the Palais Royal for his favourite residence at the château of Meudon; which he will probably quit about the 20th, to finish the autumnal season at his property of Villegérais. The young Jérôme Bonaparte, grandson of the Prince by his marriage with Miss Paterson, has, we are told, decided on accepting letters of naturalisation in France, and the grade of Lieutenant in the French army. What tends to confirm this report is the fact that he has tendered his resignation of the same post in the army of the United States: the resignation has been accepted. The accounts of the health of Prince Napoleon are sufficiently satisfactory. The Duc d'Abrantes, Aide-de-camp to the Prince Jérôme, has left Paris, in order to join him at Varna or Constantinople, or to follow him to the Crimea if the expedition against Sebastopol takes place, and his division takes part in it. The Emperor on his return from the Camp, purposes passing some days at Compiègne, to recover from the fatigues of his inspection. He intends starting about the 17th inst. for Biarritz to rejoin the Empress, and accompany her back to Paris. Her Majesty's health seems to be almost entirely restored by her stay at this spot; the beauty of which, with the magnificent weather, which has continued with little interruption since her arrival there, has caused her much enjoyment. The Imperial residence in progress there is to be named the Villa Eugénie.

We are happy to be able to announce once more that the cholera, which a fortnight since had returned with such violence to Paris, has now entirely lost its grave character; and the probability that the lateness of the season will preclude the return of the great heats which principally caused its re-appearance, seems to guarantee the city from any fresh attack of an alarming nature. This, with the extremely satisfactory manner in which the crops have now been got in all over the country, seems greatly to re-assure the public mind. Another cause of gratulation is the fact that the immense number of new buildings completed and in progress of construction is already beginning to produce an effect (which cannot fail to increase) on the rate of rents, which had risen to such an exorbitant extent as to cause the most serious distress to the working class, and much inconvenience to every other. In fact, a prospect of the conclusion of the war is now all that is wanting in external circumstances to place affairs on an entirely satisfactory footing; but this hope, which a few days since was strongly entertained, seems now deferred, by the last reports of the Emperor of Russia's intentions. To return to the subject of the cholera, a singular fact in natural history has been observed, namely, that the swallows—which had entirely deserted Paris during the time that the epidemic raged—are beginning to return. To prove how much the existence of the malady influences these feathered visitors, we may state that in the month of June, 1849, when the cholera was at its height in Paris, a flight of swallows, passing over Paris, which they had previously deserted, a large number fell dead, and were picked up in the streets or floated down the river.

Among the articles to be sent from India to the Great Industrial Exhibition here, is a carpet, or rather mat, entirely composed of ivory. This mat is twenty feet long by six wide, and is made of strips of the material plaited together, and the price is £300.

The new racing-ground at Longchamps, of which we spoke some weeks since, is now completed, and about to be opened on the 17th inst., with a grand steeplechase, prize 5000 francs; a race, prize 2500 francs; and hurdle-race, 2000 francs. So great is the extent of the course, that there is room for four races to take place simultaneously; everything is arranged to contribute to the convenience of both actors and spectators, and the opening of the course is to be an occasion of the utmost brilliancy and attraction.

The prevalence of fires, both in Paris and the provinces, has been this season a source of the greatest trouble and loss—in some instances of life, in almost all of much and valuable property. In the department of Var a band of incendiaries have destroyed whole leagues of forest, with the cottages and farms scattered among it; and in Lière the village of St. Laurent-du-Pont has been almost entirely destroyed, in consequence of a cart of hay taking fire while being conveyed through it. In Paris the Protestant church in the Rue de Provence has been burnt to the ground; and on Monday night, during the representation at the Opéra Comique, there took place an alarm of fire, which had communicated itself from a jet of gas to the framework of a window in the *salle d'attente*. The fire was, however, quickly extinguished, with little damage.

The annual *fête des Loges*, at St. Germain, is taking place under the most favourable auspices, in consequence of the magnificent weather, and is most brilliantly attended. The illness of Mélingue, caused by over fatigue, has interrupted "Schamyl" at the Porte St. Martin, after the 64th consecutive representation.

##### SPAIN.

The news from Spain is not of much interest. It appears that Queen Christina and the Duke of Riansares left Madrid on the 28th ult., at a little before eight in the morning, escorted by Brigadier Garrigo and a squadron of Farnesio Cavalry, and took the road to Alcorcon, i.e., towards Estremadura and Portugal. The hour fixed for leaving was six a.m., and the delay in the preparations for departure had nearly prevented it altogether. Groups were collected about the palace, and they were fast increasing, and murmurs and expressions of indignation and rage were heard. Indeed, it is said that in another half-hour it would have been impossible for them to have left, the crowd was collecting so fast. They went out by a door at the back of the palace, and through the Campo del Moro, and so to the bridge of Segovia, where the Estremadura road commences. Queen Christina looked seventy years of age, and the Duke of Riansares was also much altered. Their departure produced a great deal of excitement at first. The feeling of the mutinous part of the multitude was very much directed against Epartero, who, they said, had deceived them. The Government has decided on the removal of Queen Christina from Spain, the stoppage of her pension, and embargo of her property. The *Gazette* contains the measure, which is in the shape of a circular, signed by all the Ministers, and addressed to the Governors of provinces.

A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, states that Queen Christina was attacked, on her way to Portugal, with an illness which inspires the greatest alarm. The despatch which was in French, calls the illness an *exaltation cérébrale*; but whether this is stated by error for *fièvre cérébrale* (brain fever), or is meant as a distinction, is uncertain. By *exaltation cérébrale*, in France, is generally understood a violent attack of insanity, rather than the ordinary brain fever, of which insanity is the necessary consequence.



## THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.—RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

We are still without any more reliable information regarding the long-projected expedition against Sebastopol, than telegraphic despatches, and these have so frequently proved false that very little attention is now paid to them. The latest and most circumstantial announcement on the subject is given by the *Vienna Lloyd*, a semi-official paper, which states that—

Marshal St. Arnaud has issued an order of the day, dated Varna August 25, acquainting the troops that the destination of the expedition was the Crimea; and that the duty of the Allied forces would be to take Sebastopol as a pledge of peace. The flags of the three Powers, says the order, will soon be greeted on the walls of Sebastopol with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

It is added that, from the 1st instant all provisions were to be forwarded to the Crimea, and that the entrance to the port of Sebastopol would be closed by steamers.

The *Soldaten Freund* and *Fremden Blatt* have the following reports, which, although from Russian sources, may be not far from the truth:—

A part of the great expedition under the command of Admirals Dundas and Stopford, with 23,000 men on board, under Lord Raglan, left Varna on the 26th. The *gros* of the fleet, under Admirals Hamelin and Bruat—and General Canrobert, with 28,000 French and 9000 Turks—was to follow on the 28th and 29th. The third and smaller division, under Admiral Lyons, was to leave Constantinople the 1st or 2nd of this month, with Marshal St. Arnaud. The vessels which left Varna on the 26th sailed towards the north.

The *Fremden Blatt* has advices from Galatz of the 1st, which state that a number of French and English gun-boats entered the Suline mouth of the Danube on the 31st ult., and that another flotilla of gun-boats was about to enter the Kilias mouth of that river.

Letters from the south of Russia mention that the Russians have thrown a bridge of boats across the Dniester, with the view apparently of facilitating the transfer of masses of troops withdrawn from the Danubian Principalities to the Crimea, now threatened by the Allies. This bridge of boats has caused the accumulation of a large number of craft laden with linseed and other produce, which are prevented from pursuing their voyage down the river to the Russian ports on the Black Sea. The Russian forces at Odessa, on the 25th ult., consisted of 20,000 infantry, 5000 cavalry, and 86 pieces of artillery. The orders of the Emperor are that none of the towns on the Black Sea or the Danube are to be allowed to fall into the hands of the Allies. In accordance with this order, the Russians are said to have destroyed all the fire-engines and other requisites for extinguishing a conflagration at Odessa, Reni, Brailow, Galatz, and Ismail, with the intention of setting fire to these important towns, should they be forced to abandon them.

As regards the health of the Allied troops, all the accounts recently received from the Black Sea agree in declaring that the cholera has declined with a rapidity which could scarcely have been hoped for. The amelioration which has taken place in the sanitary state of the Allied armies continues, and increases every day, by the happy influence exercised over the minds of the troops by the prospect of being soon in face of the enemy.

## THE BATTLES OF BAYAZID AND KURUKDERE.

Full particulars of these two battles, which have proved so disastrous to the Turkish army in Asia, have now been received, and they amply confirm the previous reports respecting the superiority of the Russian forces. The battle of Bayazid took place on the 30th of July, and the defeat sustained on that occasion was entirely owing to the obstinacy of Selim Pacha, who persisted, contrary to the orders of Mustapha Pacha, in attacking a Russian army of much greater strength. His instructions were to retreat to Kars, in the event of the enemy advancing. Instead of doing so, Selim Pacha, who had only 3000 regular troops, with seven guns and a party of irregulars, attacked the Russian army, which consisted of 8000 men, with thirteen guns. The result might easily be anticipated. After a confused struggle, the Turkish battalions gave way and fled wildly towards Van, leaving 1800 killed, wounded, and prisoners. Three cannon fell into the hands of the Russians. The remaining 1200 Turks, with the commander, Selim Pacha, arrived in the greatest disorder in Van; where it was said part of the Russian force followed them.

The intelligence of this defeat was brought on the 3rd August to the Turkish army of Kars, encamped at Hadji Velikol, and the Muehr, Zarif Mustapha Pacha, at once decided upon attacking the Russian army, under General Butbutoff, before it could be reinforced by the victorious garrison of Erivan. On the 5th August, at midnight, the Turkish army—which consisted of 20,000 infantry and 3700 cavalry, with 78 guns, and from 4000 to 5000 Bashi-bozouks—marched on the Russian positions near the village of Kurukdere, before which it arrived by day-break. The Turkish left wing was belated, and arrived too late on the field. The right wing was opposed by the entire Russian force, and routed. The left wing was only able to protect the retreat of the defeated right; and on being assailed in turn by the whole strength of the Russians, it gave way and fled. The Russians were too crippled to pursue, or the whole Ottoman army, which had been completely disbanded, would have been captured. The fugitives arrived in parties of three and four in Kars.

The Russian army, which was much stronger than Mustapha Pacha had been led to believe, consisted of 16,000 infantry, 4600 cavalry, 4000 irregulars, and 64 guns. The loss on the part of the Turks was said to be 2500 killed and wounded, 2500 prisoners, and 2000 fugitives. Only 15 guns were left on the field, and these were lost owing to the want of reserve horses. The Russian loss was heavy; not less than 2000 killed and wounded. Great blame is thrown upon the Allies for not having taken measures to prevent such a defeat. France and England were well aware of the doubtful condition of the Turkish army, and had been only lately warned by the defeat of the Batoum corps. The English consular bodies in that part of Asia have never ceased impressing upon their responsible head the necessity of the presence there of an English or French division, however small the number. Three thousand would have sufficed, for it was needed only to encourage the Turks by their example.

The latest news from the Lesghian frontier of the Caucasus, received at St. Petersburg, but not published in the *Invalides Russe*, reveals the apprehension of the Czar's Lieutenant in Georgia, and fully accounts for the hesitation of the Russian General commanding on the Turkish frontier to follow up the advantages gained on the 5th ult. According to St. Petersburg letters of the 27th ult., the recent incursions and present position of Schamyl have imposed a powerful check on the Russian army. The Imam has only with him a force of fifteen thousand men, but these are picked men. The corps is heard of, now here, now there, and generally where least expected, announcing itself by a heavy blow, and leaving behind it wallings for captured men, women, and spoil. The recent inroads in Cashtia were of this character. Letters received via Constantinople, state that, with due assurances of support, the Caucasian tribes would develop their military resources to a surprising extent, and, instead of contenting themselves with these raids, would co-operate in a plan of general operations to an extent which we do not think of. At present, however, their aid is as little utilised as is that which the soldiers composing the Turkish army in Asia might render, were justice done to their bravery by the appointment of proper officers.

Through the representations of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, General Guyon has been appointed to the chief command in Asia, in place of Mustapha Pacha; and Ismail Pacha, the hero of Kalafat, is appointed to a high post in the same army.

## TURKEY AND AUSTRIA IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The *Augsburg Gazette* gives some details relative to the arrangements entered into between Omer Pacha and General Hess for the occupation of the Principalities by the Austrian troops. The Austrians, it says, are to place garrisons in eighteen towns or large villages of Lesser and Greater Wallachia; but all the fords of the Danube, and all the fortified points from Kalafat to Galatz and Ibraila, are to receive Turkish garrisons. Omer Pacha is to pass the Jalomnitz with 60,000 infantry, 24,000 cavalry, and 120 pieces of cannon, and to advance to the river of Dusco, where he is to establish his head-quarters. After the Russians shall have evacuated Galatz and Ibraila, the Turks are to continue their advance on both banks of the Lower Sereth, and are to take up a position there.

Baron Hess, Commander of the 3rd and 4th Austrian army corps, issued the following proclamation when the Austrian troops crossed the frontier:—

Inhabitants of Wallachia and Moldavia.—In accordance with a convention concluded between the Emperor, my most gracious Sovereign, and the Porte, the Austrian troops now enter into the Principalities. They will remove from you all the evils of war, and bring you the blessings of peace. Receive, then, those who will care for your future peace

and security with kindness and confidence, and they will prove worthy of them by their behaviour, discipline, and subordination. The privileges granted to you by the Sublime Porte will remain in full force, but I expect from the authorities all possible assistance in providing proper quarters and provisions for the troops, for whose necessities indemnification will always be made. From the people I expect tranquillity and order; for every disturbance, or even a menace of the same by riotous persons or parties, will be punished with the full severity of the law. All the authorities are now instructed from this day forward (the date is not given) to apply in all matters to F.M.L. Count Coronini, who has been appointed by his Majesty to the command, under my direct orders, of all the troops in the two Danubian Principalities, or to the military organs by him nominated.

The Russian Embassy at Vienna has received notice that the greater part of the Russian army will have quitted Moldavia by the 20th of September, and the remainder by the beginning of October, unless hostile operations should render a fresh concentration necessary. Osten-Sacken has announced to the Moldavian authorities his retreat from the Principality. The Moldavian militia has been forcibly incorporated into the Russian troops, which has caused great indignation among the people.

The letters from Bucharest teem with praises of Omer Pacha, and represent the conduct of the Turkish soldiers as most orderly and praiseworthy. The payments for everything purchased are made in ready money; and Omer Pacha, according to a correspondent of the *Fremden Blatt* of the 26th ult., has contributed thirty millions of piasters to the resources of Wallachia, to meet extraordinary expenses. One-half of this sum was paid in gold and silver, and the other half in bank-notes. The road to Busco is now opened, the country being cleared of the Russian troops. Communication with Ibraila is of course stopped. The opposition to the reinstallation of Prince Stirbey is growing stronger every day, and, owing to his former connection with Russia, it is suspected that he will find little favour with the Porte. A petition of the boyards for his deposition, submitted to Omer Pacha, had no less than 166 signatures attached. He immediately sent it to Constantinople for consideration, saying that he had no power to decide in the matter. A work has been published at Bucharest in the Wallachian language, in which Prince Stirbey's conduct during his four years' Government, and that of his Ministers, is reviewed. It is understood that the Wallachian militia is to be placed under the command of Count Coronini, and is not to be attached to the Turkish army.

## AUSTRIAN NEUTRALITY.

A Cabinet Council was held at Vienna, on Wednesday, at which the Emperor Francis Joseph presided, when it was decided that the rejection by Russia of the guarantees required by the Western Powers, through Austria, does not amount to a *casus belli*. Austria, however, will persevere in supporting the said guarantees, as necessary for the restoration of peace and for the maintenance of the balance of power; and in the meantime she will await the result of the operations undertaken by the Allied Powers against Sebastopol. Austria, for the present, is satisfied with having maintained a strict neutrality.

Meantime the Czar seems no more disposed to resent the conduct of Austria, in assisting the Turks to thrust Russia out of the Principalities, than he was to quarrel with England and France for helping Turkey last winter, by shutting up his fleet in Sebastopol, and leaving his forts on the Black Sea without supplies.

## THE AUSTRIAN AND PRUSSIAN NOTES TO RUSSIA.

The following is the despatch addressed by Count Baul to Count Esterhazy, setting forth to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg the four points laid down as *sine qua non* bases for an arrangement with Russia:—

VIENNA, AUG. 10.  
The impression which has been produced on the Imperial Cabinet by the communications which Prince Gortschakoff was charged by his Government to make to it, as well as our intention to make known to the Maritime Powers the elements contained in those communications which might serve as the bases for negotiations for the re-establishment of peace. Although we do not conceal from ourselves the difficulties of this mission, since the overtures of Russia only imperfectly respond to the demands which we ourselves had addressed to her, we have not yet considered it our duty to point out to the Maritime Powers in what spirit the Emperor, our august master, desired to see them received, in attaching a particular importance to the resolutions which those Powers might come to. We have reminded the Cabinets of Paris and London that the common efforts of the Powers ought to be invariably directed towards the re-establishment of a solid and durable peace. We have expressed to them the opinion that no Power ought to expose itself to the reproach of having neglected any means calculated to put an end to the horrors of war, and we have concluded that the Maritime Powers would conscientiously weigh the question as to whether the reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg did, or did not, contain the germs of an understanding which might lead to a definitive pacification. The Cabinet of the Emperor endeavoured to procure for the overtures of the Court of Russia a reception by the Maritime Powers so that happy results might be obtained from them. We are, nevertheless, compelled to state that the first effect produced on the French and English Governments by the communication of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, has not answered our expectation. The French and English Cabinets persist in considering the evacuation of the Principalities as the preliminary condition of any understanding, and they are astonished that Count de Nesselrode should pretend that the integrity of the Ottoman territory will not be threatened by Russia so long as it shall be respected by the Powers who occupy the waters and territory of the Sultan. These Cabinets have warmly rejected the analogy which the despatch of the Chancellor of the Russian empire seeks to establish between the presence of the Allied troops, which was demanded by the Sublime Porte, and which took place in virtue of a diplomatic document, the effects of which must cease by common accord, and the fact of the entrance of the Russian troops on the Ottoman territory. As far as regards the religious question, the Courts of Paris and London think they see that in the opinion of Russia the religious protection which she pretends to exercise over the Greeks of the Oriental rite ought to be founded on a European guarantee, and they cannot understand how the independence of the sovereignty of the Porte could exist with such a system. The Courts of France and England, while proclaiming the interest which they take in the amelioration of the condition of the rayahs, nevertheless think that the reforms which are to be introduced in the administrative regulations should emanate from the initiative of the Ottoman Government, and that any foreign action on that subject can only be in the form of good advice, and not by an intervention based on treaties, which no power could sign without renouncing its independence. The Cabinets of Paris and London have, in fine, observed that the Russian Cabinet had avoided touching on that point of the protocol which ought to have excited its particular attention, and which was, in the opinion of those Cabinets, of the greatest importance, as it implied the necessity of sufficient guarantees against any fresh attacks upon the balance of power in Europe. The Governments of France and England think that the sacrifices which they have made are too great, and the objects they have in view too important, for them to allow themselves to be stopped until they are certain of not having to recommence the war. From all these motives the Maritime Powers have thought it their duty to reject peremptorily any proposition which might lead to a suspension of hostilities on their part, and they have even hesitated to declare their opinion on the conditions of a treaty of peace, because those conditions depend too much on eventualities for them to be determined on at present. On our urgent representations, these Powers have, however, consented to make known at present, under the reserve of such modifications as circumstances may render necessary, the guarantees which appear to them indispensable to found solid bases for the re-establishment of peace, and the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe, and they leave to us the liberty, if we think proper, of declaring our opinion on the subject in our own name to Russia. These guarantees are pointed out in the identical note, of which the copy is subjoined, and which the representatives of France and England have addressed to the Imperial Cabinet, and as they agree with the principles laid down in the protocol of the 9th April, they are consequently in conformity with our own views. The Imperial Cabinet, which sees no other practical means of entering on the path of negotiations than the acceptance of them by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, warmly recommends them to the serious attention of that Cabinet. In reading the present despatch to the Count de Nesselrode, and leaving him a copy of it, point out all the motives which speak in favour of an unreserved acceptance of the bases on which alone we think it possible to put an end to the calamities of war which have already cost so many sacrifices, and which must inevitably acquire increased extension. Austria sees in the free acceptance of these bases the only necessary condition for a solid peace, and the chance of a general understanding. If the Cabinet of St. Petersburg acceded to the four guarantees in question, it may rely on our zeal for the serious representations which we shall address to the Maritime Powers, in order to induce them to open negotiations as soon as possible on these bases, and to obtain at the same time the suspension of military operations. We once more conjure the Court of Russia to consider the immense importance of the resolution which it is about to come to, and it is unnecessary for us to recommend you to employ all the means in your power, in order to cause that resolution to be in favour of peace. As the importance of the state of affairs will explain the impatience with which we await the reply that will be given to you by the Russian Cabinet, I beg you transmit it to us as soon as possible. Accept, &c.,

The following letter has been addressed by M. de Manteuffel, the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Baron de Werther, the Prussian Minister at St. Petersburg.

BERLIN, August 13.

I had the honour to transmit to you with my despatch of the 5th inst. a copy of that which I addressed on the 24th ult., to the representatives of the King at Paris and in London, in order to communicate to those Cabinets our impressions on the Russian replies of the 29th and 30th June, and to express to them our hope that they would agree with us in seeing therein the elements of an understanding and of negotiation. Although we have not received either from London or from Paris, any direct reply to these overtures, confidential and verbal communications which have been made to us will not allow us to conceal from ourselves that the manner in which the Governments of France and England appreciate the Russian declarations differs essentially from ours, and that there is little of a nature to offer to us a common starting point. It was particularly the prolonged presence of the Russian troops in the Principalities, which, in the opinion of the Western Powers, would prevent them from attaching any practical value to the pacific enunciations of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. The adherence to the principles laid down in the protocol of the 9th April, did not, moreover, appear to them sufficiently complete, since it makes no mention of the guarantees which, according to the same protocol, were to be sought for, in order to more closely attach the existence of Turkey to the general balance of power in Europe. The Cabinets of Paris and London have not concealed from us that in their opinion these guarantees ought to contain several principal points, which, subject to modifications dictated by events, would naturally form the indispensable basis for a negotiation of peace or armistice. These points were afterwards set forth in the identical notes which the representatives of France and England sent to the Cabinet of Vienna, and to which the latter adhered in its reply. In informing us of it, it announced to us at the same time that it considered them as being founded on the principles laid down in the protocol of 9th April; and that, consequently, it could not too warmly recommend its unreserved acceptance to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. I request you, Monsieur le Baron, according to the express order of the King, to give all the support in your power to this step of the Court of Austria. Our august master considers it to be dictated by a sincere desire to prepare the path of negotiations and a suspension of hostilities on all sides, and his Majesty also thinks it suitable to facilitate that result. The Emperor himself will be convinced of the necessity of obviating for the future the inconveniences and the dangers which, both for Russia as well as for the repose of Europe, are attached to the institutions which form the public law of the Danubian Principalities and of Servia, and the enlightened solicitude of his Majesty for these countries will not fail to point out to him the advantages and benefits which would be secured to them by a collective guarantee of their privileges by the European Powers. The free navigation of the Danube cannot but be favourable to the real interests of Russian commerce; and although the obstacles to which it is subjected at the mouths of that river are not yet entirely removed, the enlightened spirit of the Emperor and the reiterated declarations of his Cabinet leave no doubt as their firm intention to put an end to them promptly. As to the privileges of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, it is not only in adopting the protocol of the 9th of April that his Imperial Majesty has declared himself in accord with the principle of a joint and collective solicitude of the Powers for the condition of our co-religionists; the same idea had already presided over the overtures which the Cabinet of St. Petersburg made some time since on this subject at Berlin; and as the independence and sovereignty of the Sultan have been so frequently and so loudly proclaimed as being in conformity with the political views of the Emperor, his Majesty could not refuse his co-operation to the united efforts of the Powers to reconcile the amelioration of the condition of the Rayas with the interests of the Ottoman Government, by securing to the latter the initiative which it requires to maintain its independence and its dignity. The treaty of the 15th of July, 1841, was the result of such peculiar conjunctures, that its revision by all the contracting Powers cannot in principle meet with any difficulty; and Russia, as the Power adjoining the Black Sea, appears specially called on to unite in the examination of the important questions attached to it. Such, Monsieur le Baron, are the general considerations which induce the King, our august master, to desire earnestly that the Court of St. Petersburg should accept as the bases of an ulterior negotiation the above-mentioned points, such as they have been set forth by Austria in accord with the Cabinets of London and Paris. Be pleased, therefore, to avail yourself of the kindness with which the Emperor deigned to honour you immediately on your arrival at St. Petersburg, and of the high confidence which M. de Nesselrode has testified towards you, to make the Imperial Cabinet comprehend the immense importance attached to its decisions, the broad perspective of peace which they may open to Europe, and the victorious effects which they must produce over the detractors of Russian policy, if they prove to its adversaries on which side really pacific dispositions are to be found. It is needless for me to mention, Monsieur le Baron, with what impatience we await your communication as to the reception, and the effect of the present despatch, which you will please make known without delay to the Chancellor of the Empire.—Accept, &c.

## AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Arabia*, which left New York on the 23rd ult., arrived at Liverpool on Saturday evening last. Congress having adjourned, the political as well as the fashionable world is at the watering-places. Filibustering expeditions are, however, openly spoken of as in progress, and the number of men, stands of arms, and even day of sailing, indicated. The results of the August elections are, in general, favourable to the Opposition. The Administration have carried North Carolina by a decidedly decreased majority, and have lost ground in Missouri. The Whigs have, for the first time, carried Iowa on anti-Nebraska grounds.

A meeting of the leading officers of some of the principal railroads leading from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to the West, has just terminated at New York in an arrangement by which the through fares will be advanced 50 cents, and the freights 10 per cent., and the system of free passes materially abridged. In a report on the mail pay, it was stated to the meeting that experience had proved that the lowest rates at which ordinary freight, carried in freight trains at a speed of ten or twelve miles per hour, and in large quantities, could be made to pay interest and expenses, would average about 2 cents per ton per mile for heavy agricultural products, 3 cents for groceries, and 4 cents for dry goods. Express freights, carried at high speed with passenger trains, usually pay double these rates.

A great pressure still continues in the Money-market throughout the country, not caused so much by scarcity of money as by want of confidence. Money is in fact abundant where the securities are of undoubted character. The downward tendency of railway securities continues.

The cholera was gradually disappearing from New York. Another fatal sight had occurred between the Irish and Americans. At a small village near Buffalo, a party of Irish erected a liberty pole with a cross on the top of it. This caused a riot, and resulted in the death of two or three persons.

## THE MAURITIUS AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The mail-boat *Argo* arrived at Plymouth on Monday evening, with the mails from India, Mauritius, and the Cape. She left Mauritius on July 10; the Cape, on July 26. Cholera has disappeared from Port Louis, although the epidemic is very fatal in some of the rural districts. About one-fifth of the population have been swept off by this fatal scourge—nearly 5000 from Port Louis, and the remainder from the rural districts. The negro population suffered most, as distinguished from the Indians and Europeans.

The Cape of Good Hope Parliament commenced its sittings on the 30th June. The colony is enjoying profound repose within and without its borders. The only novelty is the copper-field in Namaqualand, which promises to equal the famous mines of South Australia. Several companies have been already formed to work them: the whole district appears to be one mass of copper.

## A SKIRMISH AT SHANGHAI.

A private letter from Shanghai, of June 21, which we have received, contains the following account of a skirmish between the Imperialists and a party of English Marines:—

Shanghai, June 23.  
On the afternoon of the 21st June, a smart skirmish took place between a party of several hundreds of the Imperialist soldiers and fifteen Marines of the guard commanded by an officer of H.M.S. *Grecian*. We have heard that it began thus—viz., the Imperialists had attacked the city walls and defenders with unusual vigour. Heavy firing was kept up on both sides. In the ardour of the fray the Imperialists advanced so close to the bounds of the Foreign Settlement as to endanger the lives of those within it, and to render it necessary to call out the guard. The Marines had with them a favourite Chinese boy, whom they sent to tell the encroaching party to move further off, and warn them away. This boy was fired upon. The Marines are said to have returned the fire, and balls were flying thickly about—one Marine was shot through his jacket. Next day the Admiral, dressed in full uniform, went to the Chinese General, and spoke strongly to him—made him understand that, if he did not mind what he was about, he would bring on hot war with England, and required that five of the offenders should be delivered up. He gave him four hours, and within that space of time five Chinese were sent in to the Consul accordingly.

MR. N. P. WILLIS.—The American newspapers represent this well-known writer to be in so bad a state of health, that the close of his life at an early date is anticipated.



## S K E T C H E S      A T      C O N S T A N T I N O P L E .



THE FRENCH SCREW STEAMER "CHARLEMAGNE" PASSING THE CASTLES OF EUROPE AND ASIA.

## THE "CHARLEMAGNE" AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

We have been favoured by two Correspondents at Constantinople with the two accompanying Scenes from that capital, which possess considerable interest, from their connection with incidents of the war. The waters of the Bosphorus have teemed with transports and steamers for the last few months; but on the 15th ult., there was an unusual activity, and many vessels passed up into the Black Sea.

On the 14th, the French screw-steamer, *Charlemagne*, represented in the accompanying Sketch, sailed down from Beicos, anchored before Dolmabahsché, where she embarked a large number of troops, and took on board two *chalands*, or lighters, one on each side. On her way up, the day following, she took two transports in tow. She is here represented passing the Castles of Europe and Asia, opposite Bevek, whence the Sketch is taken. In the background are seen the Anatolie Hissar, or Castle of Asia, and the Valley of the Heavenly Waters. The sea is higher than is usual for the Bosphorus; but, as was the case then, when a very strong north wind blows for several days successively, it succeeds in agitating to a great degree

the waters of the usually smooth surface of the Bosphorus. In this particular place the current is very strong, and many a time both tugs and steamers have scarcely been able to stem its impetuosity, and frequently they are carried over to the Asiatic shore before they are able to pass up; in some instances the hawsers have parted, and the vessel in tow has been carried down the stream. The *Charlemagne* had great difficulty in passing up; at times it appeared as if she would not be able to withstand the force of the current; at last she steamed over to the other side, and finally made the passage.

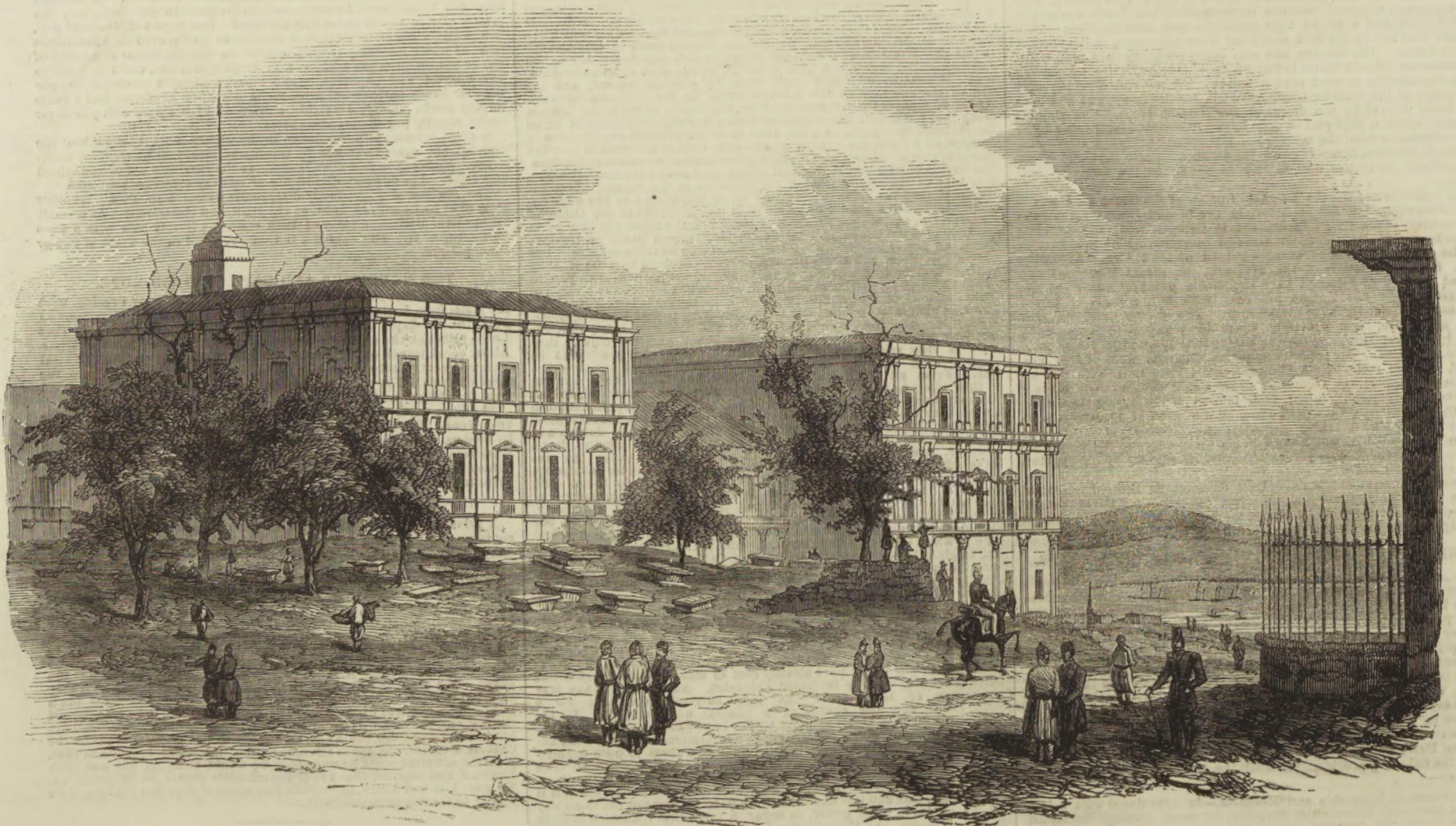
## FRENCH MILITARY BARRACKS OUTSIDE PERA.

This fine building was erected for a medical school, and was used as such until recently, when the Turks have permitted the French to use it as a Military Hospital. It is finely situated on the top of Dolmabaghdché-hill, and commands a splendid prospect of the Golden Horn, Seraglio Point, Scutari, the Marmora Sea, with its Princes' Islands, and the snow-capped Olympus, at the foot of which Brusa lies, in the extreme background. You can also see up the Bosphorus a considerable distance.

The burying-ground at the back of it is an Armenian one; but no one need fear its proximity, for, although travellers talk about the thick mist which hangs over the burying-grounds here, the reality is quite different. This one in particular is much resorted to as a promenade. At the foot of this hill is the Sultan's new palace, a small portion of which is visible in the Sketch.

By the latest intelligence received from Constantinople, it appears that, although a decided improvement has taken place in the health of the British and French armies, cholera still exists, and much fever. General d'Espinasse, and forty-five other French officers, have come from Varna invalided. A great number of British officers are staying at Therapia and Buyukdere, invalided. Prince Napoleon is still at Therapia; he will return, however, shortly to Varna. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who is likewise unwell, is expected here to spend a few days. Captain Smyth, of the *Simoom*, has died of cholera; he dined with the Admiral the day before he was first taken ill, and the day following he had ceased to live.

The *Himalaya* was getting up her steam—it is supposed to re-embark the Scots Greys, who are quartered at Kuleli, in the Bosphorus, and said to be ordered up to Varna.



THE FRENCH MILITARY BARRACKS, OUTSIDE PERA.



## REAR-ADMIRAL PLUMRIDGE.

THIS gallant officer, whose activity and judiciousness in the recent capture of Bomarsund are distinguished by high commendation in the official despatches, entered the naval service in 1799, in the *Osprey*, on the home station. In August, 1806, he received his commission as Lieutenant; and subsequently served in the *Leda*, at Egypt; the *Defence*, at Trafalgar. For upwards of seven years after his promotion, he served in various ships in home, West India, Baltic, Cape of Good Hope, and Mediterranean stations. On May 1, 1809, we find him commanding the *Melpomene's* boats, and effecting the destruction, with admirable gallantry, of a Danish cutter-of-war of six guns and several merchantmen lying under the protection of a tremendous fire in the harbour of Hüllbo, on the coast of Jutland, where the British sustained a loss of one Lieutenant, George Rennie, and five men severely wounded; and, not long afterwards, contributing to the repulse, by the same ship, of a flotilla of twenty gun-boats, whose fire in the course of a vigorous action killed and wounded thirty-four of her people, besides inflicting considerable damage on her hull, sails, and rigging. In December, 1810, he assisted at the reduction of the Isle of France; in October, 1813, he had charge of the boats of the *Resistance* at the destruction of the batteries and the capture of a convoy in Port d'Anzo; and, in 1814, he acted as Sir Edward Pellew's aide-de-camp at the reduction of Genoa. He was made Commander in 1814; and acting Captain of the *Amphitrite*, 38, in 1817; and, in 1822, he was posted. Since this time he has been employed—in 1831, in the *Magicienne*, on the East India station; in 1837 he was appointed Superintendent of the Packet Establishment at Falmouth; and, in 1847, to the *Cambrian*, 40, in the East Indies, where he had his broad pennant flying as second in command. From 1841 to 1847 Captain Plumridge sat as M.P. for Falmouth. In 1842 he was appointed Storekeeper of the Ordnance; in 1847 he was awarded the Good Service Pension; and, on the 1st October, 1852, he received his flag as Rear-Admiral. He wears a medal with two clasps for Egypt and Trafalgar. Admiral Plumridge was appointed to command the squadron of paddle-steamers attached to the Baltic Fleet, and has his flag in the *Leopard*, whose services at Bomarsund received this high encomium from Vice-Admiral Sir C. Napier, Commander-in-Chief:—"I owe much," says Sir Charles, "to Admiral Plumridge for the manner in which he placed his squadron to prevent reinforcements being thrown in; and I am informed that two Russian Admirals were sent among the islands to see if it were possible to pass the blockading squadron, and they returned in despair. Rear-Admiral Plumridge, as second in command, I have removed into the *Neptune*."

## NEW SOUTH WALES REGATTA CUP.

THIS very elegant Plate Prize, has been designed and executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. It is altogether a very characteristic composition. Surmounting the cover is a group, representing Wisdom instructing a youthful British sailor in the art of navigation. The handles of the Cup are formed of sea-horses; add in the panel on the body is a relief of a yacht race. The body is decorated and supported with aquatic plants, such as the lotus, bulrush, &c., arising from rocks, over which water is flowing; while around the base is a group of a Triton and Naiad.



NEW SOUTH WALES REGATTA PLATE.

The Cup is mounted on a black wood pedestal, which is decorated with silver panels, to contain the following inscription:—

This Cup, of the value of 200 guineas, is presented by the Committee of the Anniversary Regatta for 1855, to the winner of the race for first-class yachts, in commemoration of the foundation of the colony of New South Wales, having been purchased out of the surplus funds of the Regatta for 1854.



REAR-ADMIRAL PLUMRIDGE (BAL TIC FLEET).—FROM A FAMILY PAINTING.

## OPERATIONS OF THE WHITE SEA SQUADRON.

THE intelligence from the White Sea, which comes down to the end of July, shows that the English squadron in that distant region, has not been idle. On the 26th of June the three vessels of which the squadron

burnt her, arrived at Archangel the next day, sailed for Cross Island, took another prize, arrived next morning at Cross Island, and coaled ship. We all sail to-morrow for the place we could not take. There is the *Eurydice*, 26 guns; *Miranda*, 15 guns; *Brisk*, 14 guns. I think we shall take it this time, for we shall man and arm boats; but I have



ATTACK ON THE TOWN OF NOVITSKA, IN THE WHITE SEA, BY THE "MIRANDA" AND "BRISK."

consists arrived off the bar of the Archangel river, having boarded a large number of ships, chiefly Dutch, on their way down the White Sea. The weather is described as being bad: what with brisk gales, thick fogs, and strong currents, the men have quite enough

not the least doubt but that there will be slaughter on both sides, for this is a very bushy country. We shall leave here in about six weeks, for it will soon begin to freeze. I expect this will be our last action this year.



BURNING OF THE TOWN OF NOVITSKA, IN THE WHITE SEA.

to do to keep the vessels out of danger. On the 3rd of July they tried to get the steamers over the bar of the Dwina, inside of which lay a 15-gun Russian brig, two steamers, two schooners, and nineteen gun-boats, each mounting two long 36-pounders. Unfortunately, the depth of water on the bar was not sufficient, and they were obliged to give up the attempt. They ascertained that the Russians had a garrison of 6000 men at Archangel, and that they had thrown up several strong batteries to defend it. Our ships, however, will not be able to attempt anything against it this season, as the *Miranda* and the other two vessels draw so much water that they cannot approach within three or four miles of the fortress.

The town of Novitska was burned to the ground on the 23rd July, by the steamers *Brisk* and *Miranda*. Our Correspondent, who has forwarded two sketches of the place—one as it appeared previous to the fire; and the other while it was in flames—speaks of another town, which he calls Savloutaka, having been bombarded "with shot, shells, grape, canister, and red-hot shot, from seven in the morning till five in the afternoon. We drove them from their batteries fifteen times, and their loss must be immense." The following extract from a letter from a Marine on board the *Miranda* gives a short notice of both affairs:—

We have been to a place called Saveligney, and we sent the boat on shore with a flag of truce; but they would not surrender it, so we had to fight; but, after twelve hours' fighting, we had to give it up for some time longer. There were only the *Brisk* ship of fourteen guns, and the *Miranda* of fifteen guns. We left our largest ship here, until we came back, to protect an English coal brig that had come out to us with coal. The *Brisk* lost no one, nor had she any wounded; we had a man killed—King Marshall, a black man. We had one that had his right arm shot off, but he is getting on nicely. We left there the next day for another place, where there was a small monastery, but they paid ransom for that, so we left that for another place, and when we came there they would not come to terms, so we manned and armed boats the next morning, and landed our marines and sailors to the left of the town, and proceeded up closer to the town with the gun-boats. They opened fire on us, but hurt no one. We soon silenced their guns, took the town, and burnt it to the ground. We left the same night for another monastery, twenty miles from the place we left; but they paid ransom—some say five thousand pounds, others fourteen thousand pounds; but I think the last is right. The *Brisk* then sailed for Cross Island, we for Archangel Bay. We took one prize that night, burnt her, arrived at Archangel the next day, sailed for Cross Island, took another prize, arrived next morning at Cross Island, and coaled ship. We all sail to-morrow for the place we could not take. There is the *Eurydice*, 26 guns; *Miranda*, 15 guns; *Brisk*, 14 guns. I think we shall take it this time, for we shall man and arm boats; but I have



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 10.—13th Sunday after Trinity. Mango Park died, 1771.  
 MONDAY, 11.—Thomson (poet) born, 1700. Lord Thurlow died, 1806.  
 TUESDAY, 12.—Siege of Vienna, 1683. Battle of Aberdeen, 1684.  
 WEDNESDAY, 13.—C. J. Fox died, 1806. General Wolfe killed, 1759.  
 THURSDAY, 14.—Duke of Wellington died, 1852. Moscow burnt, 1812.  
 FRIDAY, 15.—Mr. Huskisson killed, 1830.  
 SATURDAY, 16.—George I. landed in England, 1714. Buck-hunting ends.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16, 1854.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 10	4 20	4 45	5 5	5 40	5 55	6 15
6 35	6 45	7 0	7 15	7 30	7 45	8 0

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C.—King Charles I. was executed on a scaffold erected in front of the Banqueting-house, at Whitehall, towards St. James's park, i.e. facing the present Horse Guards. The warrant directs that the King should be executed "in the open street before Whitehall," and Lord Leicester's diary, Dugdale's diary, and a single sheet of the time, preserved in the British Museum, prove that the King was beheaded at Whitehall-gate. Herbert's minute account states that there was "a passage broken through the wall, by which the King passed unto the scaffold." Ludlow states that the King "was conducted to the scaffold out of the window of the Banqueting-house," which is confirmed by an engraving of the execution published at Amsterdam in the same year, and by the following memorandum of Vertue's, on the copy of Tarnston's large engraving of the Banqueting-house, preserved in the library of the Society of Antiquaries:—"It is, according to the truest reports, said that out of this window King Charles went upon the scaffold to be beheaded, the window-frame being taken out purposely to make the passage to the scaffold, which is equal to the landing-place of the Hall within." The window marked by Vertue belonged to a small building abutting on the north side of the present Banqueting-house. Cunningham's "Hand-book of London," 2nd edition, rove Whitehall. The doubt upon the latter point would appear to have arisen from Herbert's representing it as "a passage broken through the wall," whereas it was made by taking out the window-frame. The statement that the execution took place at the back of the Banqueting-house, and that the statue of James II. is pointing to the spot where his father was executed, is a two-fold vulgar error, long since exposed, though still repeated.

A SUBSCRIBER, Durham.—You will find your questions respecting Militia Regiments fully answered by an article in another part of this day's impression.

CIVES may well be annoyed. It is never very agreeable

To see ourself's as others see us;

and he may rely upon our Correspondent having seen all he described. The best reply to his remarks will be to adopt such measures as should hereafter defy similar strictures.

STAY AT HOME needs no reply. He is doubtless best at home.

DELTA, Quebec.—We have not space for the details of your suggestion, that plank roads should be formed from Varna, or other points of disembarkation along the main routes pursued by the army, forming, thus, most efficient lines of operation; which could be traversed with little fatigue either to men or horses, and with a rapidity which would be most sensibly felt in the transmission of provisions, or heavy stores.

M. D. Dublin, is not recommended to make the experiment.

AN EPUALETTE-MAKER complains, that, by the recent decision to discontinue the wearing of epaulettes in the dress of our Army, several hundred makers of those articles are thrown out of employment; the publication of which fact, the writer hopes, may obtain the sympathy of the public.

TOBY.—Militia regiments may be sent to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, but not to foreign countries. The only exception is the Royal London Militia, which is free from all save local duties.

W. C., St. James's; M. B.—Declined.

CALEDONIA.—Le sabre-baïonnette le fusil is manufactured under the supervision of M. Treill, chief of the Artillery squadron. It has a very small bore, and represents a weapon of nearly seven feet long. It is loaded at the breech, and can be charged with such rapidity that several rounds may be fired in a minute. It carries a distance of 1200 metres, French measurement. The principal Government manufactories for sabres are at Châtellault and Lisie. The chief Imperial foundries for guns and projectiles are at Douay, Strasburg, and Toulouse. We are not aware that any specimen of this arm has hitherto reached England.

\* In a small portion of the Early Edition of our Journal of last week, the large Engraving, at pages 204 and 205, was described as a Panoramic View of Varna, instead of SULINA, and the Adjacent Coast.

## THE ROYAL MEETING AT BOULOGNE.

On SATURDAY next, will appear in

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

A SERIES OF SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS

OF THE

## ROYAL MEETING AT BOULOGNE;

The Camp; and the Grand Reviews; and other Illustrations of this very Interesting Event.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1854.

SOME of our youthful readers may require to be informed, and readers no longer youthful may thank us for reminding them, that in the year 1804 the heights above and about Boulogne were covered, as now, with armed men, their camps formed, as now of thatched huts—that the harbour of Boulogne, with all the neighbouring harbours, from Dunkirk to Havre, were filled with armed boats, and that the flotilla and troops, gathered together around Boulogne, were called the Army of England, and were intended to invade it. They only waited the appearance in the Channel of the combined fleets of France and Spain, to make a descent on the country. A serious apprehension of invasion then filled the minds of our statesmen, and disturbed the repose of the people. The whole nation was armed for its protection. At Boulogne, the legions were animated by the fiercest hatred of the English, and the most ardent hopes of the great booty they were promised, as the reward of their courage and success in conquering the "Peru of Europe."

In the middle of August, 1804—fifty years ago, to within a few days—the first Emperor of the French was reviewing, at Boulogne, the flotilla and the troops by which he threatened and alarmed England. Another Emperor is now in his place, again the heights of Boulogne are covered with armed men, and again the harbour of Boulogne is crowded with vessels. They are now, however, the vessels of England, which have borne to France the husband of the Queen, surrounded by her Ministers, Generals, and Nobles. Her own yacht has headed the squadron, bearing in unity the standards of France and England; and the Prince and the Emperor, as their former steps ashore, join hands heartily in friendship. Their only rivalry is, who shall display most friendliness and be most courteous. The music of the French army welcomes the Prince with the English National Anthem. The Emperor, amidst English cheering, hastens to conduct

his guest to his Palace, and to exhibit, for the Prince's admiration, the great military power he has assembled. All its strength and magnificence are displayed; and the Prince, with the Ministers and Generals who surround him, see in the display only advantages and security for England. Crowds of Englishmen share in the exhibition, and sleep all the sounder after witnessing the great power that was formerly used to terrify their fathers. From such a state of mutual hostility to such a state of mutual confidence and friendship, in the short period of fifty years, the change is more striking than any recorded in the whole history of the two nations.

It has, nevertheless, been gradually and perceptibly brought about. When the barrier of war was removed from between the two people, each learned to admire in the other many qualities besides the patriotism that had made them enemies. They became mutually friendly and mutually serviceable. Under the elder Bourbons—under Louis Philippe—under the present Emperor—the approximation of the two people has been rapid and continual. It has been much promoted by their present rulers. Their intercourse has extended, their mutual trade has enlarged, their policy has assimilated, till people and Governments have become united in the pursuit of a common good. Their interest and their progress in civilisation have become identified: in the cultivation of the arts, in the enlargement of science, and in the improvement of morals, they are one. Were they not now friendly and united, Barbarism might get the upper hand, and the old combination of Despotism and Serfdom again prevail throughout Europe. The present policy of the Sovereigns of England and France accords with the best interests of their people—is founded on these, and has no personal objects. It is not dictated by dynastic interests or private ambition. Gradually, through a period of forty years, the two nations, under the natural influence of mutual benefit, have been growing more friendly; and the meeting at Boulogne, between the Emperor of the French and Prince Albert, very important historically in itself, is still more important as a type of the union between the two people. It continues and strengthens the mutual friendship, and is a guarantee for the continual progress of Civilisation, and its ascendancy over Barbarism. To compare it with the meeting between Henry VIII. and Francis I., called the Meeting of the Cloth of Gold, comes aptly to every reader of history; but that was intended to display the rival prowess and finery of the two first gentlemen of the age; while this is to consolidate and confirm a union which time and nature, after long ages of hostility, has brought about between the two greatest nations of the globe. For upwards of two centuries, with slight intervals, the rival interests and the hostility of France and England have been the parents of continual disturbances in Europe, in Asia, and in America. The meeting, which is the type of their friendly union, and meant to consolidate it, may be regarded as the herald of a still more durable peace, after the present necessary contest is brought to an end, than the world has enjoyed by their mutual agreement for the last forty years. Till a recent period it was, with some reason, apprehended that the Sovereigns of Europe had ceased to be, as in the olden times, the leaders of the people, and were becoming united in a league to stop their progress, and the progress of Civilisation. The Queen of England and the Emperor of the French have dispelled the apprehension, and, by their united policy, have placed themselves at the head of the peaceful progress which tends to amalgamate civilised nations, and secures at once the stability of Thrones and the freedom of the People.

SOME bread-riots have taken place this week at Nottingham and Aylesbury, and considerable agitation on the subject of dear bread has arisen at Taunton, Devonport, and other towns in the West of England. Complaints, too, have found their way into the metropolitan journals, of the continued dearness of bread, though the price of wheat and flour has fallen very much. For the blessing of an abundant harvest—the wheat-crop being on the whole the largest probably ever grown in England—the nation cannot be too thankful; and the people, after experiencing for some months the calamity of dear bread, are very naturally impatient to share fully in the bounties of Providence. The way, however, to obtain their share, is not to collect into mobs, and break the windows of bakers, but to buy of the cheapest tradesmen, and so encourage them all to sell at the lowest reasonable rate. In the bakers' shops of the metropolis, we see such notices as "Down again—the four-pound loaf 6d.," and, generally speaking, bakers are so numerous, the trade is so completely free and can be so easily carried on—it being competent, too, for every housewife to make and bake her own bread—that it is almost impossible for the bakers to keep the price unduly high. They do not in general make large fortunes suddenly, and we do not believe that, as a body, they are deserving of public condemnation. The millers, at present, stand in a different position. The condition of the harvests and markets abroad, and an existing prohibition in France to export, which remains in force till the end of the year, relieves the millers, for the moment, from any competition from abroad. Only a very small quantity of the new wheat can yet have reached them, and they are likely to resist, as long as they can, a fall in the price of flour, which must affect all the stock of wheat and flour in their possession acquired at a higher price. It is, accordingly, remarked that flour has not yet fallen in proportion to wheat; but, even if the millers, over anxious for their own interest, have kept the price of flour too high, they should no more be mobbed than the bakers. A reference to the price of wheat and price of flour, a few weeks ago and now, with a probability of flour being speedily imported from Spain and Hamburg, will be more efficacious in correcting their conduct, than attacking their mills. In the first week in July, the top price of white wheat in Mark-Lane, was 82s., and the top price of town-made flour, per sack, was 68s. At present the top price of white wheat is 58s., and of English flour, 55s. While the price of wheat, therefore, has fallen 24s., or very nearly thirty per cent, the price of flour has only fallen 13s., or not quite twenty per cent. But it must be remembered that there is no fall in the wages of the additional labour employed by the miller, and we must not expect flour always to fall exactly in proportion as wheat falls. The one, too, must come after the other, and a further fall in flour may be expected next market-day; while the latest report of the Corn-market is that the price is firm, and, possibly, a further re-

duction may not now take place. At present, flour is relatively too high-priced. To subject every kind of business to a fair public examination is highly useful, but it must be accompanied by leaving every market free and every tradesman fully at liberty to sell or not on the terms which he thinks proper to ask. The very abundant harvest promises most favourably for the people; but they must remember that, at present, the stocks of old wheat are certainly not large; that we have for several years imported annually large quantities of wheat and flour; that, at present, prices abroad—which must have a great influence on prices at home—are not lower than here; and the people will show themselves very ill-deserving of the great blessing of freedom of trade, which has caused them, in a year of great general dearth to be well supplied with food, if they now riotously interfere with the liberty of either bakers or millers.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,  
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Sept. 1	30.266	73.2	44.2	58.7	— 0.2	74	Chiefly calm;	0.00
" 2	30.335	76.8	44.5	61.8	+ 3.0	69	calm;	0.00
" 3	30.334	80.0	43.3	61.6	+ 3.1	83	and, when	0.00
" 4	30.309	82.2	45.1	64.3	+ 5.9	68	in gentle	0.00
" 5	30.395	71.2	44.9	59.0	+ 0.8	88	motion,	0.00
" 6	30.347	76.6	44.2	60.5	+ 2.5	72	from the	0.00
" 7	30.193	79.1	44.1	60.8	+ 2.9	80	N. or E.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The corrected reading of the barometer has varied but little during the week; the highest reading being 30.40 inches, on the 5th; and the lowest 30.16 inches, on the 7th. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 30.292 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 61°, being 2.6° above the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 38.9°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer, on the 3rd; and the highest, on the 4th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 32.7°. The greatest was 37.1°, on the 4th; and the smallest, 26.3°, on the 5th.

The weather during the week has been very fine, the sky almost cloudless, and the air at times has been exceedingly clear.

For the month of August the mean reading of the barometer, at the level of the sea, was 30.057 inches. The highest temperature during the month was 83.2°, on the 30th; and the lowest was 43°, on the 26th. The range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 40.2°. The mean of all the highest temperatures, by day, was 72.2°; and of all the lowest, by night, was 51.7°. The mean daily range of temperature during the month was, therefore, 20.5°. The mean temperature of the month was 61°, being the same as the average of the corresponding month during 38 years. The mean temperature of evaporation for the month was 56.7°. The mean temperature of the dew-point was 53.4°. The mean degree of humidity was 77 (complete saturation being represented by 100). The fall of rain during the month was 2.2 inches.

Lewisham, September 8, 1854.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending Saturday, September 2, the births of 816 boys and of 809 girls were registered within the metropolitan districts. The average for the same week in the nine preceding years were 695 and 672 respectively. The number of deaths within the week were no less than 2515; of which number 1254 were males, and 1261 females: the numbers at three different periods of life were 1066 under 15 years of age; 357 above 60 years; and 1073 between these ages. These numbers are about double the averages under 15, and above 60, and about three times the averages of ages in the prime of life. In the west districts, out of a population of 376,427 in the year 1851, there were 476 deaths, and 300 of these were caused by cholera; in the north districts, out of a population of 490,396, there were 322 deaths; of these, 99 were attributed to cholera; in the central districts, out of a population of 393,256, there were 244 deaths, cholera having caused 69; in the east districts, out of a population of 485,522, there were 445 deaths, of which cholera caused 149; and in the south districts, out of a population of 616,635, there were 1028 deaths, and of these no less than 670 were caused by cholera. The deaths from cholera during the last nine weeks have been 1, 5, 26, 133, 399, 644, 729, 817, and 1287; and thus 4071 lives have been lost in the metropolis in the eight weeks ending September 2. Up to September 1st, 1849, the epidemic in London had continued fifteen weeks, and had destroyed 8117 lives. On the south side of the Thames the mortality is still heavy: 101 persons died of cholera last week in Bermondsey, and there was a remarkable outbreak in Deptford; and on the north side of the Thames there was another in the St. James's district. The local authorities should immediately make arrangements for carrying out the instructions of the Board of Health. No time should be lost. Inspection, and the house-to-house visitation should be at once instituted. The maxim with everyone now should be:—Follow your usual pursuits; live temperately, but well; fear nothing; but the instant you perceive any disorder, however slight, in your self or any members of your family, apply for medical advice. On the water companies that supply the population with the dirty water of the rivers a serious responsibility rests. The water of every company is as impure as it was in 1849, except in one instance. The Lambeth Company now procures its water from Thames Ditton; and in the districts which it partially supplies, the mortality from cholera is largely reduced.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, CANNON-ROW, WESTMINSTER.—A series of lectures are being given every alternate Monday by gentlemen interested in the progress of this excellent institution, founded for the encouragement and cultivation of art-feeling among carvers, masons, and workmen employed in building and decorating. On Monday evening Sir Walter C. James, Bart., delivered an interesting lecture on colour and its application to architectural requirements, which he illustrated with diagrams and examples of stained glass; and the large and attentive audience were especially interested in a beautiful painting by Turner, which Sir Walter had brought with him to show as an instance of fine harmony and colour.

ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.—REMOVAL OF THE RESERVOIR.—In the centre of the garden enclosure of this, the oldest of patriotic squares in the metropolis, for many years has existed a large open reservoir, or pond—the water being let off at intervals, and renewed by practical machinery. For some time past much objection has arisen from the inhabitants to the continuance of the reservoir, as being more of a nuisance than an ornament, from the fact that, in still weather, like that of the present season, it is calculated to attract all the soot and offensive matter that would otherwise escape, and there remain on the surface for a time; afterwards, from its bulk and density, settling on the sides or bottom of the basin. The prevailing epidemic has more directly, no doubt, called the attention of the committee of the square—consisting of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the Lord Bishop of London, the Marquis of Bristol, and Earl de Grey—to a consideration of its improvement or removal; and, acting under the advice of Mr. Roberts, their surveyor, the whole of the water has been drawn off, and the open space filled up with earth, a fresh grass-plot being laid on the surface, which will doubtless be more fragrant and genial to the inhabitants than the stagnant pool of water that had for so many years been suffered to exist.

EXTINCTION OF BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.—The last of anything connected with the long-since defunct "Barlley Fair" has just expired. Saturday was the day upon which the Lord Mayor should have proceeded to Smithfield and read the proclamation (which is part of the charter for holding the market) for the fair. The Act of Parliament for removing the market to Copenhagen-fields has at length relieved the Corporation of going through the useless ceremony, and; and, as the law of removal comes into operation next year, of course there was no necessity for his Lordship to attend and proclaim the fair in compliance with the charter which sanctioned the holding of the market.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Bridge-house Hotel—Sir John Campbell, K.C.H., in the chair—at which the report of the directors was adopted, after a lengthened discussion upon the general policy of the company. The chairman gave a statement of various improvements which had been introduced into the management since his accession to office in March last; the tendency of which, he said, had been to reduce the cost of management by £5000 up to the present time, whilst larger savings were anticipated for the future. Mr. James Macgregor, the late chairman, entered into a lengthened defence of the policy of the late board; but his statement was throughout received with disfavour. He moved an amendment to the reception of the report, which was negatived by a large majority. A dividend at the rate of 8s. 6d. per £30 share of the consolidated stock of the company was declared payable on the 18th inst.



## THE ROYAL MEETING AT BOULOGNE.

(Continued from page 238.)

## THE RECEPTION OF PRINCE ALBERT.

We here engrave a Sketch of the very interesting scene of the first meeting of Prince Albert and the Emperor, described at pp. 237, 238. Next week we shall more fully illustrate this splendid event.

We add another account of the reception:—At ten o'clock the Royal yacht, with its tall masts—carrying the tricolour on the fore, and the Royal standard at the main—could be distinctly seen from the pier. Another quarter of an hour, and the Royal yacht was at the entrance of the harbour. A salute of twenty-one guns was given by the Artillery, and three volleys were fired by the infantry from the heights. The Emperor, accompanied by two squadrons of the Cent Guards, drove rapidly down the quay, and, alighting from his carriage opposite the Custom-house, awaited the arrival of his Royal Highness, and watched from the extreme edge of the landing-place the approach of the Royal yacht. As the *Victoria and Albert* steamed slowly down the harbour, the Prince, who was standing on the deck, was loudly cheered by the vast concourse of people assembled on each side of the water; the Prince bowing respectfully as he passed. At twenty minutes past ten the Royal yacht was moored alongside, and Prince Albert, recognising the Emperor, took off his hat and saluted his Majesty, who most gracefully returned the compliment. As soon as the gangway was made, his Royal Highness stepped hastily ashore, the Emperor advancing to the foot of the gangway to meet him. A most cordial shake of the hand was exchanged as the Emperor and the Prince stood uncovered in each other's presence. The splendid band of the "Guides" struck up "God Save the Queen," and "Rule Britannia," which national airs were followed by the French national air. Loud cheers of the English and the *vivas* of the French mingled with the martial and heart-stirring strains, as the Prince, seated on the right of the Emperor, was driven off, escorted by a squadron of the Cent Guards, to the Imperial hotel. Then came a long array of military and official personages in all the dazzle of brilliant uniforms, the Duke of Newcastle, the Minister-at-War, Lord Seaton, and other officers, passed along in an open carriage. Then rolled along the carriages filled with the aides-de-camp of the Emperor and of Prince Albert, then a carriage filled with French general officers and officers of the Etat Major, then the personal attendants on the Prince—each and all of whom came in for their share of cordial cheering and attentive inspection by the vast crowds assembled.

The fluttering of flags from the vessels in the harbour, the *Vivid* and *Albion* (General Steam Navigation) dressed from stem to stern, the balconies of the windows of the Folkestone packet-office and of other houses on the quay crowded with ladies, and every house decorated with flags and banners, the glittering dresses of the Cent Guards, the long lines of military, and the thousands of spectators, made up a scene of the most exciting and interesting character, and one which his Royal Highness evidently greatly enjoyed.

The Prince was looking remarkably well, and wore the uniform of a Field Marshal. He was attended by Lord de Ros and Captain Da Plat. The Royal yacht was an object of vast interest and admiration among

the Bouleonnais, who had certainly never before seen so fine a vessel enter the harbour; and immediately after the Prince had landed, a very general rush was made by ladies and others to get on board. A company of tars, however, manfully resisted the attempt to board the Royal craft, and, standing at the head of the gangway, forced the invaders to beat a retreat, much to the annoyance of the boarding party, and the evident amusement of those who had not the courage or rashness to attempt so desperate an undertaking. The union-jack and the tricolour during the day floated in the breeze from the main.

## THE REVIEW AT ST. OMER.

His Majesty the Emperor and his Royal Highness Prince Albert reviewed the troops on Wednesday in the Plains Brayeres. The review was a most brilliant spectacle—no less than 25,000 soldiers of the Camp of the North were under arms—and the Royal party were received with great cheering by a large crowd. All the French Generals were presented to Prince Albert, who, in addressing them, expressed great satisfaction at the appearance and discipline of the troops, and his hope for a continued *entente cordiale* between the two nations. The Royal party then returned to Boulogne. Another review is appointed for Friday at Honvault.

**AUSTRIAN SIMPLICITY AND RUSSIAN CUNNING.**—As an illustration of the short-sightedness, or rather somnolency of the Austrian Government previous to the year 1848, it is stated that all the prayer-books of the orthodox Greeks in Austria were printed in Russia, and, consequently, Austrian subjects were accustomed to pray for his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas instead of their own Sovereign. In a land where there was great facility of communication, such a state of things would have been of less importance; but at the south-eastern extremity of Hungary the people hardly knew the difference between the Emperor Nicholas and the Emperor Ferdinand. They were aware that both were Emperors, and lived very far off; but they certainly had no well-defined idea which was which.

**A NARROW ESCAPE.**—General Guyon was nigh being taken by a party of Russians near Hadgi Velikof. He owes his escape to having cut off the top of a Cossack's lance with his sword, and to the swiftness of his horse. The day following, Skender Bey, and Mr. —, the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, were also nearly falling into the hands of the Russians. They galloped up to the Russian outpost at Kourouk-Dereh, and, after taking a good sight at the Cossacks, were galloping back, when a shower of musket-balls were sent flying at them. A ball struck on a stone close to the Correspondent's stirrup, and several within half an inch over his head.

**PISTOL FEAT.**—On Tuesday last, at the practice-grounds of the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, one thousand successive shots were fired out of one of Deane and Co.'s repeating pistols, without any other intermission than that required for loading; it being also a stipulation, that the pistol should not be cleaned, or any part of it oiled or interfered with, till the whole thousand shots were fired. In the presence of Colonel Chalmers and other authorities and officers of the Royal Arsenal, the operations were commenced, and for four hours an incessant loading and firing were kept up, when the whole of the thousand shots had been discharged, without a single miss-fire or derangement.

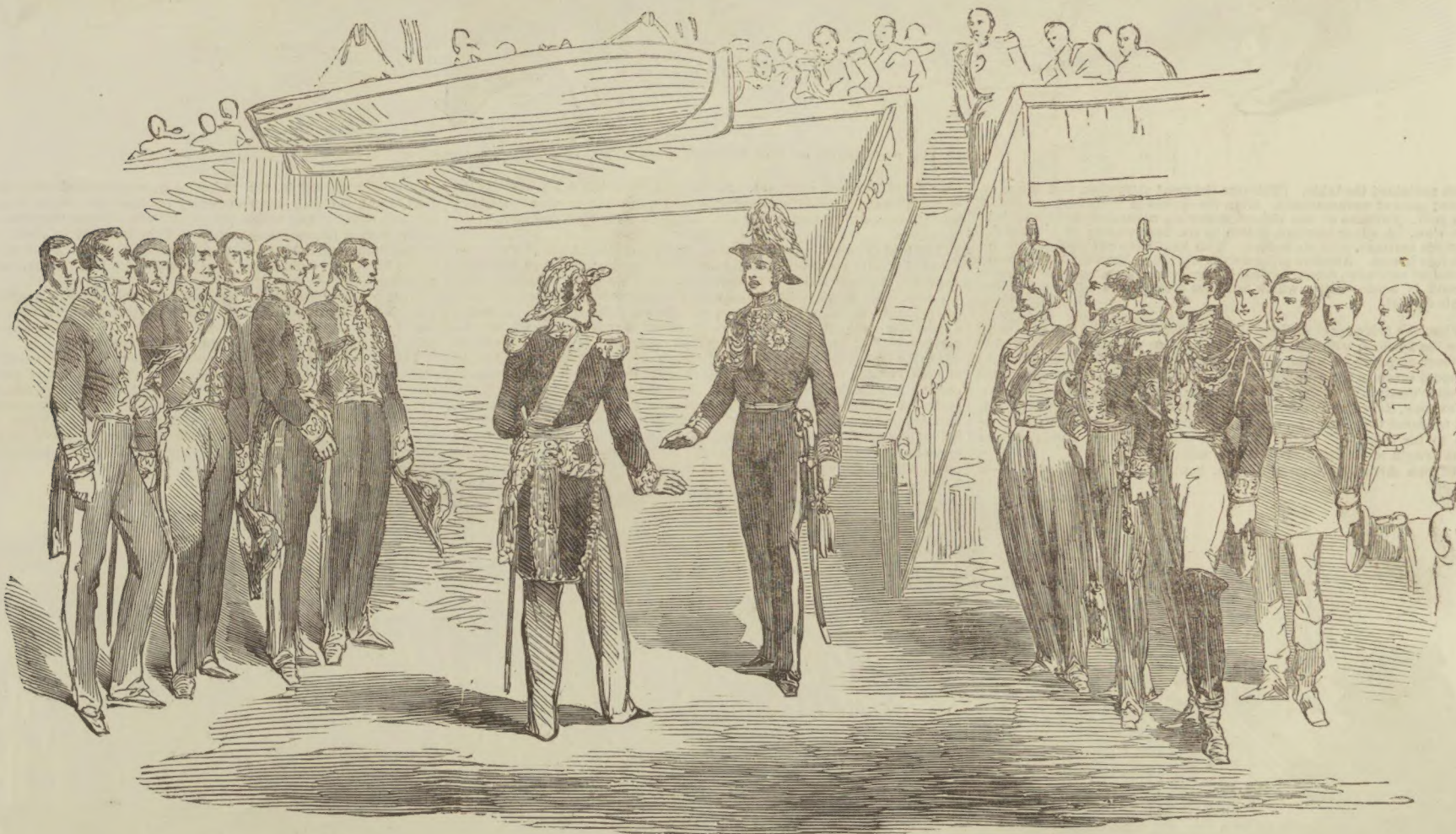
**REPRESENTATION OF WIGAN.**—Mr. Acton, Mayor of Wigan, has come forward in the Liberal interest. Mr. Henry Woods has declined to stand; and the general impression now appears to be that there will be no contest. Had two Liberal members appeared, and the party been thus divided, it is probable that Mr. F. S. Powell (who was defeated at the last election) would have offered himself as a candidate upon Conservative principles.

**CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.**—On Thursday, at the usual quarterly meeting of the Governors of this charity, out of eight applicants for admission, six were recommended for election in December. As the Asylum has been founded for the education of the children of Scottish soldiers, sailors, or marines, who may have suffered in the service of their country, it was thought advisable to diminish, for the present, the number of admissions, in order to be able to meet the claims which may originate in the present war.

**CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.**—On Thursday the anniversary meeting of the Conservative Land Society was held at Exeter Hall; Viscount Ingestre in the chair. The report stated that the cash receipts during the last quarter of the year amounted to £15,654 9s. 5d., against £13,919 12s. 2d. in the corresponding quarter of 1853. The total receipts of the society, since its commencement, were £131,833 7s. 9d., and the total number of shares issued was 10,199. The report was received and adopted, and a ballot taken for 150 rights of choice.

**NEW BEER ACT.**—On Thursday Mr. T. B. Simpson, of Cremorne-gardens, presided at a meeting of the Metropolitan and Suburban Licensed Victuallers, held at Drury-lane Theatre; at which the conduct of the *Morning Advertiser* and of the Committee of the Licensed Victuallers Protection Society, in reference to the New Beer Act, was severely condemned; and pledge were made to remove the editor of the paper, the solicitor of the society, and the other parties who had lent their countenance to Mr. Wilson Patten's measure. A committee was also appointed to agitate for the repeal of the Act alluded to, and generally to watch over the interests of the trade.

**FATAL ACCIDENT IN ARTILLERY PRACTICE.**—On Monday afternoon, while Captain Oldfield's company, and the detachments of Royal Artillery, at present stationed at Shoeburyness, were practising with four large guns—one 10-inch gun, 9 feet four inches long, of 85 cwt.; and one 8-inch gun, 8 feet long, of 52 cwt.—with spherical shot, at targets—the one at 800 yards range, and the other at 1500 yards range; and with one of Lancaster's 68-pounder oval guns, 9 feet long, weighing 95 cwt., and one 56-pounder gun, 11 feet long, weighing 98 cwt., the latter burst in the act of firing at 2500 yards: the object against which both it and Lancaster's gun were fired, with spherical shot, being a flag-staff at that range. The whole of the gunners who manned the 56-pounder gun escaped unhurt, with the exception of a slight abrasure on the back of the hand of one of them; but a most melancholy and fatal accident took place on the adjoining platform. The largest piece of the burst gun, upwards of a ton in weight, proceeding to the right, broke down the brickwork in front, and, sweeping along the platform, jammed Colour Sergeant Rose between it and the front elevation, breaking both his thighs, and causing such other injuries that he died within an hour after the accident took place. The same mass of metal struck Repository-Sergeant Lee, breaking both his thighs, and inflicting such other injuries that he died the same afternoon, after both thighs had been amputated. Pay-company Sergeant Williams was also struck by the same piece of the breach and had one of his thighs broken, which was shortly after amputated. His left arm was also shattered.



THE MEETING OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AT BOULOGNE.

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

GOTHENBURGH, August 30th, 1854.

A small paddle-steamer, under French colours, and said to be carrying despatches relative to the preliminaries of a treaty including Sweden in the Allied movement against the Czar, passed this morning, bound westward, but how far the rumour of its mission is well founded I do not pretend to vouch. The popular feeling in this part, and I am assured throughout Sweden, is strongly in favour of the Allies; but it does not appear that the nobility and the executive unanimously participate in this enthusiasm. Some of the aristocracy, and a portion of the Administration are said to be attached to prejudices and interest (a significant emphasis being laid on the latter term) to the cause of Russia. It is very evident, however, that the predominating influence under which the Government of Sweden is acting, or rather shrinking from action, is that of fear; whilst, on the other hand, the policy of the proclamations issued by the Allies, and more especially by General Baraguay d'Hilliers, in the Aland Islands, has been to compromise the Swedish Government by making the recent conquests appear to have been accomplished with the object of restitution to Sweden; for by this means a suspicion has been cast upon the genuineness of the neutrality, and the Swedes may, perhaps, have as much cause to dread the bugbear revenge of Russia as if they had really been active in the affair, and so may be driven into participation in hostilities.

The notion, at any rate, is rife amongst those who have the best sources of information, that it will not be long before the Government at Stockholm officially signifies its adhesion to the cause of the Western Powers, and a contingent of troops is furnished to aid in the operations concentrating towards Cronstadt; and the crisis which is expected to urge the Government to such an issue seems to be devoutly hoped for by

the majority of the population. The strength of the forces to be furnished has been put down at 6000 men, of all arms. This rumour has gained credence amongst the soldiers, and has elicited many a hearty cheer from them. They appear eager enough to join. As there are still Russian vessels in Swedish ports, there is a question of much delicacy to be disposed of. Some time ago two vessels were sold at Christiania, and their crews proceeded, via Copenhagen and Lubeck, to make the best of their way home. There is one Russian vessel in this port even now.

The general disposition of the people of this country in the pending dispute cannot be better illustrated than by stating that they speak with some vexation of the slowness of our operations.

The *Gothenburgh* screw-steamer, belonging to the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company, and plying between London and this place direct, has been subjected to ten days' quarantine, owing to the cholera; and the unfortunate passengers have only just got emancipated, and are complaining bitterly; for, besides the inconvenience and discomfort of the detention, they complain of having been to enormous expense—not less, I am assured, than one pound each per diem for maintenance on board. They do not appear to have had any hint from the company or its officers that they might possibly be detained. For those who have occasion to come this way, or who wish to visit the interior by way of the lakes, I should strongly advise the route by Hamburg, Lubeck, and Copenhagen, or by the two former places only, as I cannot say much for the accommodation, and far less for the civility experienced in the company's steamers from Hull (which port is not at present visited with quarantine regulations here).

Oddly enough to those who have been accustomed to the profuse news supply of England, France, Germany, and even our distant colonies, the public press here seems to be anything but a vehicle of public information, so that there is some difficulty in gathering details.

## MARRIAGE OF THE SULTAN'S DAUGHTER.

The nuptials of Fathma Sultane and Ali Gholib Pacha, son of Redschid Pacha, have just been celebrated, with great magnificence, at Constantinople, at the Palace of Baltaliman, which the Sultan has presented to his daughter as a part of her dowry. On the 7th ult., a large number of persons began to assemble in the beautiful valley of Baltaliman, which lies some distance above the castles of Roumelli. The palace itself is on the water's edge, and is a stone building of fine design. The valley is behind the palace, is of considerable extent, very even, and remarkably adapted for the purpose of keef-making, as the Turks call picnic parties. Thirty magnificent tents were erected on both sides of the plain, for the accommodation of the Pachas and other distinguished individuals; besides a great number of smaller tents for servants, cooking, &c. One of the large tents, situated on the highest ground, and from which there was a very good view of the whole plain, was appropriated to the representatives of Foreign Powers. Picturesque clumps of trees are scattered over the place, and greatly contribute to the beauty of the scene.

On the 8th ult. a large number of boats conveyed that part of the dowry which consisted of household furniture, &c., from the Palace of Toheragan to that of Baltaliman. The boats were arranged in a long and imposing line, and were freighted with furniture of the richest kind. There were also mangals (coal-pans), mirrors, and divans; trunks covered with blue, green, red, and purple velvet, and studded with gold, silver, and precious stones.

Next day the crowd was still greater, and the scene very animated. On the 10th the bride was conveyed to her new home, accompanied by all the chief men of the nation, and the ladies of their harems. At four p.m. the procession started from the Imperial Palace of Toheragan, and took the road on the hills. The whole road was lined with spectators in holiday dress. The order of procession was as follows:—

A band of music on horseback. A regiment of the Imperial Lancers on white horses. A regiment of the Imperial Lancers, on bay horses. The Turkish Grandees, in suits splendidly embroidered with gold, and riding fine Arabian horses. Ulemas in green and purple robes. Ulemas in gold and green robes. The Sheikh-ul-Islam (Turkish Pope), in snow-white garments. Imperial Guard. Four beautiful carriages, containing the Sultan's sons. A number of Eunuchs. The golden carriage, drawn by six horses,





MARRIAGE PROCESSION OF THE SULTAN'S DAUGHTER, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

which contained the bride. (This was the great attraction, and is a magnificent piece of workmanship. Even the spokes of the wheels are plated with gold. Curtains of the richest materials concealed the young lady from view. A silver carriage, drawn by six horses—also very beautiful. A golden carriage, with six horses. Two handsome enamelled carriages with four horses. Another gilt carriage with four horses. About twelve enamelled carriages, drawn by four horses each. A regiment of Lancers. A band of music. After which followed a long train of carriages and people on foot.

When the bride reached the Palace of Baltaliman, she was conducted in by the Pachas; who, after congratulating the bridegroom, repaired to the tents prepared for them, and partook of a sumptuous banquet. At half-past seven in the evening the fireworks commenced and lasted till eleven o'clock. They were the finest ever seen in Constantinople.

Next day, Redschid Pacha and Ali Gholib Pacha went to see the Sultan, and tendered their homage, with the profound expression of their devotion to his service. In the afternoon the Sultan paid a visit of three hours' length to his daughter, Fathma Sultane.

Our own Artist, at Constantinople, has sketched the Procession—a

long file of Imperial carriages. At the foot of the hill is the new palace of Baltaliman; below is the Bosphorus, with a man-of-war lying at anchor; on the opposite (Asiatic) side are minarets peeping from groves of cypresses.

The bride's carriage is closely shut, and the curtains are drawn. In front of it rides the Chief of the Eunuchs, his breast covered with stars and ordons; he wears a General's epaulettes, and his dress is embroidered all over. His horse, a magnificent bay, is caparisoned with gold trappings, and he is attended by two officers. Around are eunuchs, caracoling on their chargers. Every one of them is attended by two servants on foot, wearing the Sultan's livery. Immediately before the Chief of the Eunuchs rides the Chief of Ulémas, an aged man dressed in white, in the old Turkish fashion—a white cloak and turban, with gold streamers coming down behind the shoulders. He rides between two high dignitaries, in military dress. The Procession is a repetition of the above, and comprises an immense file of officers, dignitaries, &c., mounted on splendidly caparisoned horses, each with two attendants. The bride's carriage was drawn by six fine English black horses, harnessed with red and gold. Right and left, on the plains, commanding a view of the road,

booths were erected in the rudest way, ornamented with foliage and flags, and filled with women of every costume and nation, regiments of foot and cavalry, and troops drawn up in line, presenting arms.

The second illustration shows one of the bridal fêtes, given in the rear of the Palace of Baltaliman, in a large field, where hundreds of tents, in the European style, had been erected for the officers, attendants, high functionaries, &c.

Here might be seen sitting and smoking pipes and narghiles, those persons who had formed part of the cortège, and who were watching the dancers, though without ever betraying the slightest symptom of gratification. The dancers both play the castanets.

The arena is attended by a clown, painted and dressed as in our equestrian ring. Spectators crowd round the tent; ladies pass in their carriages (arabas) in front of it, to look at the dancers, and the company for whom the dance is performed. Musicians, seated on the ground, play guitars, clarionets, tambourines, and sing most uproariously. The same scene takes place before every tent simultaneously or successively throughout the rest of the day, and at night the fête closes.



MARRIAGE OF THE SULTAN'S DAUGHTER—FETE AT BALTALIMAN.





4TH MIDDLESEX (OFFICER.)

YORKSHIRE HUSSARS.

YEOMANRY UNDRESS.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

4TH MIDDLESEX.

SOUTH LINCOLN.

ESSEX RIFLES.



## MILITIA AND YEOMANRY.

MORE than half a century has elapsed since the Militia and Yeomanry of the United Kingdom were placed on an establishment far surpassing that of the present day. Numerically speaking, the force recently embodied is nothing to what was formerly contemplated, and, by degrees, brought to perfection. During the Peninsular War, the Militia proved a most efficient and constitutional adjunct to the State, and by it the ranks of the regulars were principally strengthened. In nothing but the name did they differ from the line. Fully equipped, and subjected to discipline and martial law, this armament was competent for the performance of any service whether at home or abroad. The bounty then given to volunteers proved too attractive an allurement to allow other considerations to mar the alacrity shown whenever opportunity offered for joining their countrymen in the field. Correctness in evolutions, and regularity in their interior economy, were co-equal with the system adhered to by the regulars, and in every respect the Militia presented a prominent feature of our national defences, as valuable as it was imposing. Cessation of hostilities, consequent on Napoleon's abdication of the throne of France, necessarily affected this body equally with other costly establishments unavoidably maintained during a long and harassing Continental struggle. Eventually the Militia was disbanded; and men who for years had been trained to the purposes of war, resumed their agricultural or other peaceful pursuits, so suddenly interrupted by the exigency of the time. As a nursery for the Army, these organised bodies were ready depôts from whence troops could at all times be drawn for foreign service; especially at a period when difficulty was otherwise experienced in obtaining soldiers, and the population was considerably lower in amount than it now is. Once initiated into the routine of barrack life, a preference was soon evinced for active employment, rather than continue the dull, monotonous existence passed in constant drill, varied only by the details of guard mounting in some garrison town. In a physical point of view, a finer body could not have been collected, and to that source some of our most distinguished battalions owe the renown they obtained in the Peninsula. The last official list of militia volunteer cavalry and volunteer infantry corps in England, Scotland, and Ireland, was published by authority of the War-office, dated 30th April, 1820. Although the force therein specified had for some time been disembodied, the nucleus of each remained, and the record of their having existed was made public. The particulars were as follows:—English regiments of Militia, 78; Scotch, 15; Irish, 38. Volunteer cavalry and volunteer infantry corps in England, Scotland, and Ireland, 492; amounting altogether to 623 of various denominations and strength. The aggregate varied so continually, but principally in the volunteer infantry battalions, that it would be difficult to fix the exact number at any given period, without reference to returns, which, after such a lapse of years, might be impossible to discover, even should they be extant. But, without entering into detail, it is obvious that the total bearing arms comprised a very considerable array. As rapidly as their ranks were thinned by volunteers joining the regulars, so readily were their places supplied by drafts from their various counties. Another great incentive to volunteering was found in bestowing commissions in the line on militia officers, in proportionate rank with the number of men they could induce to declare themselves candidates for general service. This measure, however open to animadversion on many grounds, was, nevertheless, mainly instrumental in compassing the object entertained by Government. We have now only seventeen regiments of English militia embodied. Others will ere long be called out, but whether as a reinforcement or relief, has not been declared. The progress of the war will, undoubtedly, influence the decision, and the conclusion may be reached that until the intentions of certain of the European Powers are more manifestly developed nothing on this point will be definitively settled. The following returns give a statement of the regiments of English Militia, now under arms, denoting the strength of each, and particularizing their head-quarters:—

Regiments.	Station.	Strength.			
		Officers.	N.-com. Officers.	Drummers.	Rank and file.
Berford .. ..	Berwick-upon-Tweed ..	18	23	4	550
Royal Bucks ..	Wexham .. ..	22	28	14	677
2nd South Devon ..	Devonport .. ..	29	30	12	591
Essex Rifles ..	Canterbury .. ..	27	32	8	752
South Hants ..	Gosport .. ..	24	27	9	645
East Kent ..	Woolwich .. ..	28	26	8	518
1st Royal Lancashire	Under orders for Plymouth ..	21	31	9	515
Royal South Lincoln	Chichester .. ..	20	30	7	915
Royal Monmouth ..	Newport .. ..	28	24	6	643
Northampton ..	Under orders for Ireland ..	22	30	10	580
4th Middlesex ..	Under orders for Portsmouth ..	25	27	9	384
Fomerset ..	Plymouth .. ..	24	31	15	614
1st Stafford ..	Dover .. ..	30	36	10	599
Royal Wiltshire ..	Portsmouth .. ..	24	30	12	622
2nd West York ..	Under orders for Dublin ..	22	34	10	699
3rd West York ..	Dublin .. ..	34	41	12	793
Cambridge ..	Ely .. ..				No return.

No encouragement now offers for volunteering. Why the practice should be discontinued by the Secretary-at-War we do not pretend to explain; but, until accounted for, deviation from old-established rule bears the impress of error, without any apparent benefit arising to counterbalance the effect of innovation. The extraordinary number of recruiting parties scattered over England and Ireland vouches for the anxiety felt, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining men. Well-drilled soldiers must ever be more welcome to commanding officers than novices, who cannot be perfected, even as infantry, under several months' tuition. As a marked contrast between the recruiting department in our day, and what was the case towards the termination of the last century, it is stated that, from the month of July to that of November, in the year 1799, no fewer than 24,977 drilled soldiers passed from the Militia to the Line, under the influence of the volunteer system. Doubts have been mooted touching the expediency of rendering the constitutional and internal strength of the country subservient to external operations; but, at the date at which these lines are penned, England has little cause to dread an invading foe. Our Militia musters about 12,000 bayonets, and could readily be increased to almost any amount. The leading objection against following in the track of our predecessors would probably rest on the expense; but sacrifices are inevitable when furthering the gigantic projects inseparable from carrying an army into the enemy's country. Casualties in the field cannot now be rectified with that celerity which marked authorised decision in days gone by. The illustration of the Militia Regiments, engraved upon this preceding page, is perfectly correct as to costume; but the uniforms of the Yeomanry Cavalry there represented have not as yet been taken into general wear. The clothing of the first-mentioned force is supplied by the Ordnance, and, in texture, make, and sewing, is even inferior to that forced upon the line. Should the embodied regiments continue on permanent duty, the worthlessness of the dress, as regards durability and comfort, will be exemplified long before the period arrives which, by her Majesty's regulations, a fresh issue will be sanctioned.

**NORTH SOMERSET YEOMANRY CAVALRY.**—On Monday, the 28th August, the Bedminster troop of the North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry assembled at Queen's Charlton for drill, after which Captain Francis Haviland, the Adjutant, addressed the troop, thanking them for so strong a muster at this busy season, and for the progress they had made. On Tuesday the Mills troop of the same regiment assembled at Babington. The drill consisted of increasing and diminishing the front, and sword exercise; which was commended by Captain Haviland, who was gratified by the strong muster, notwithstanding the demands of the harvest. A right loyal spirit seems to be infused into the ranks of the yeomanry—seldom has there been an absentee, and punctuality seems the order of the day. After the drill, the troop was bountifully regaled by Lieut. Colonel Knatchbull; whose health was most cordially drunk, as well as the healths of Captains Haviland and J. G. Mogg, and of the ladies, many of whom honoured the troop by their presence on horseback.

**PUBLIC BATHS.**—The value of public baths is, perhaps, more sensibly felt during the prevalence of cholera, and other epidemic diseases, than at any other time. We are much pleased to find, that the inhabitants of Lambeth, which place enjoys such an unenviable notoriety for its smoke and sewer nuisances and sanitary defects, have shown their appreciation of the public baths, lately established by private enterprise, under the auspices of a joint stock company, after the parish had twice refused to adopt Sir H. Dunt's valuable Baths and Washhouses Act. Since the Lambeth Baths opened, on the 1st of April last, until Saturday last, 2nd September, 103,000 baths have been taken; in the week ending July 28th, 12,178 persons bathed there; last week 7456 persons bathed. The parish enjoys another advantage from this establishment, as we are given to understand that 300,000 gallons of water weekly, after being used, flows through the sewers, helping to cleanse them, and assisting to destroy noxious and pestilential vapours.

## THE GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL AT WINDSOR.

(From our Military Correspondent.)

ANNOUNCEMENT of positive decision on popular questions re-agitates disquisition held in temporary abeyance during the doubtful issue. The wider the distance between expectation and proclaimed certainty, the greater must be the excitement. But when the sentence promulgated proves diametrically opposed to anticipated hopes, demonstration, nurtured by disappointment, finds vent in opprobrious invective. And such has resulted on the "finding and sentence" of the General Court-martial held on Lieutenant Perry, of the 46th Regiment, becoming known. It is not here proposed to expatiate on the peculiarities and mismanagement ineffaceably stigmatising those proceedings. Yet, in defiance of all that has been urged to the contrary, a military tribunal, if properly conducted, offers fairer chances for the accused than can be met with in a civil court of law. But when a President permits the dignity of his office to waver from the strict line of duty, at the suggestion of the prosecutor, the consequences must, in all human probability, prove detrimental to justice. In the case in point admission of extraneous matter was not alone sanctioned, but occasionally encouraged. The annals of military history cannot furnish an example where a General Court-martial so far lost sight of the paramount obligations devolved upon the members as was exemplified a few days since at Windsor. On the abstract question, touching the guilt or otherwise of the accused, it would be superfluous to comment. Her Majesty has been recommended to approve the minutes; and all the threats held out by Lieutenant Perry's adherents will count as nothing. Anticipated censure from the House of Commons is held up in *terrorem* to the Court, and equally directed against the advisers of the Crown. Innocuous menaces are worse than putrefaction. It would be more to the purpose were the advocates of a fallen cause to point at the objectionable course which misguided counsellors persuaded their votary to steer. The looked-for haven proved a rock upon which all hope of acquittal was irrevocably wrecked. From the moment the obnoxious letter penned by his solicitor, casting invectives against a superior was heard, every vestige of a favourable issue passed from the minds of those acquainted with military discipline. Well might Lieutenant Perry exclaim, "Defend me from injudicious friends!" for a worse or more fatal measure could not have been surmised than the one so inaptly chosen by his adviser. But when the accused failed in substantiating the averments, his position became desperate indeed. The rules whereby the service is governed have from immemorial custom become immutable. An intimate knowledge of their working must have been unknown to Mr. Perry's solicitor, or he never would have resorted to recrimination as a means of defence, particularly when the stigma was directed against a subaltern's commander. The Articles of War declare that any one "who shall feel himself aggrieved," &c., shall meet with redress by application to his superiors; but woe betide the unfortunate who has the temerity to impugn the acts of those placed in authority over him. So well is this understood in the Army, that an officer would rather at once resign his commission than prefer charges against a senior; conscious that the accusation, however just, never would be countenanced. The system is not of novel growth, but on the contrary, an evil of long standing, fostered, without a single exception, by the unvarying dictum of the late Commander-in-Chief. If proof were needed to substantiate the fact, occurrences which took place in one of our distant colonies, a few years back, would convince the most sceptical. It was within the knowledge of the authorities at the Horse Guards, that the General alluded to was mad. In that state, and goaded on by his immediate satellites, for reasons of their own, he placed the two senior officers on the staff in close arrest, threatened to put one of them in irons, and attempted to frame charges destructive to their characters, which, in the absence of a shadow of evidence, were of necessity abandoned. For months they were deprived of all pay and allowances, and finally were ordered to embark for England at three hours and a quarter's notice, the passage-money being withheld. The whole of their property in the colony was thus unavoidably left at the mercy of servants. This persecution was put in force without a single instance of disrespect, insubordination, or neglect of duty being openly alleged in extenuation of the tyranny. On reaching home, the unexampled severity of these measures was repudiated as originating from head-quarters. The illegality of the General's decision was tacitly implied by the officers being instantaneously released from arrest, and their pecuniary stoppages made good. Nevertheless, they were deprived of their staff appointments, and refused permission to return to the station in order to collect their possessions. In vain they solicited an audience with the Commander-in-Chief for the purpose of pleading their cause in person. All access was denied. To off-repeated requests that their conduct might be thoroughly sifted by a General Court-martial, a court of inquiry, or any description of tribunal, a decided refusal was peremptorily given. The reasons alleged for the denial were two—first, "The Duke has decided;" and, secondly, "Too much may come out." These officers were, however, informed that the General would be withdrawn from his command. But what satisfaction was that to men who had undergone deep humiliation, anxiety, and pecuniary loss, at the caprice of a superior, whose mental faculties were reported by the principal medical officer as not being under rational control. These are facts well known throughout the Army. It was a maxim of the Duke of Wellington invariably to support the seniors, and from that rule he never swerved. If Lieutenant Perry's solicitor had been aware of the dangerous path he was threading, he would not have allowed his client to produce a letter so irretrievably condemnatory to himself as was the one laid before the Court. Complaints instituted by an officer high in authority against a subordinate in military rank will ever meet attention. Reverse the case and the prosecutor is lost.

On Monday the French steam-frigate *Souffleur* passed through the Downs, with General Bodisco, Governor of Bomarsund, on board, and a number of Russian officers, also taken prisoners at Bomarsund, bound for Havre.

On Tuesday morning the *Hannibal* arrived off Deal with 323 Russian prisoners. The *Terzagant*, 24, screw steam-frigate arrived at Sheerness on Tuesday, from Bomarsund, with 199 rank and file of Russian soldiers, and one woman; also three officers and their wives. The Hon. Captain Stewart gave the officers and their wives a farewell dinner previous to their being sent on board the *Devonshire* by the *Wildfire*. After dinner, Captain Stewart, of the Engineers, proposed the health of the Captain; and for himself and his associates, he begged to return him their most sincere thanks for the marks of kindness shown to them and their wives during the time they had been on board that ship. It is stated by these officers that the Emperor does not grant them any pay while prisoners of war, nor allow them to return on parole of honour not to serve. They appear all perfectly happy at the idea of residing in England, but most earnestly express their hopes that our Government will give them the same liberty that was given the officers of the *Tiger*—namely, to reside on shore in private lodgings at their own expense. They have no wish beyond this, as they have their wives with them. Their wish has been granted, so far as going on shore is concerned, and there is no doubt but that Government will allow their wives to reside with them.

It has been officially notified from the Horse Guards, that a regiment of English Militia will be sent direct to Cork, to take the duties of that garrison; but neither what particular corps, nor yet the period for its embarkation, has been specified.

NAUVOO, the original seat of Joe Smith's Mormon rule, is being reconstituted under Mons. Cabot, the French adventurer, whose outset made so much noise some two years ago. He proclaims it the *Isarienne* Colony; and has established a newspaper, printed in French, devoted to the cause of Cabotian reform.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

FRANCES HARRIET, COUNTESS OF CAITHNESS.

THIS Peeress died on the 23rd ult., at 17, Rutland-square, Edinburgh. Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter and co-heir of the late Very Rev. William Leigh, of Rushall Hall, county Stafford, and of Plumstead, Norfolk, Dean of Hereford. In 1813, she married Alexander Lord Berriedale, who became at the death of his father, thirteenth Earl of Caithness, and by him, who still survives, leaves issue two sons, James, Lord Berriedale, and the Hon. Alexander-Eric-George Sinclair.



LADY WILLIAM SOMERSET.

THE death of Lady William Somerset occurred at Clifton, on the 31st ult. Her Ladyship (Frances Westly, daughter of the late Henry Brady, Esq., of Raheen Manor, county Clare, and widow of Cornelius O'Callaghan, Esq., of Ballynahinch) married, 24th September, 1844, the Rev. Lord William G. H. Somerset, son of Henry, 5th Duke of Beaufort, and became his widow in January, 1851.



CHARLOTTE ALBINIA LADY TAYLOR.

THIS lady, the widow of the late Lieut. General Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.B., G.C.H., Private Secretary to King George IV., was daughter of Colonel Edward Desbrowe, of Walton Hall, county of Derby, Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Charlotte, by the Lady Charlotte Hobart, his wife, daughter of George, third Earl of Buckinghamshire. Lady Taylor enjoyed a pension of £930 per annum, and had a residence at St. Katherine's, Regent's-park, of which her deceased husband was Master. She leaves an only daughter, Charlotte.

THE REV. CHARLES COXWELL, M.A., OF ABLINGTON HOUSE, COUNTY GLOUCESTER.

THIS gentleman died at the Rectory-house, Dowdeswell, on the 30th ult., aged eighty-three. He was the representative of a family established in Gloucestershire for many centuries, and resident at Abington, in constant succession, since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Coxwell was born 23rd April, 1771 (the eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Coxwell, of Abington-house, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Joseph Small, Esq., of Cirencester), and married, 17th June, 1796, Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. Richard Rogers, LL.B., of Dowdeswell; by whom he leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, Richard Rogers, who has taken, by Royal license, the surname and arms of Rogers, and is the present Richard Rogers Coxwell Rogers, Esq., of Dowdeswell.

**CAPTAIN RICHARD FREEMAN ROWLEY, R.N.**  
THIS gallant officer died on the 18th ult., at the house of his father-in-law, John Angerstein, Esq., Woodlands, Blackheath. He was fourth son of the late distinguished Admiral, Sir Charles Rowley, G.C.B., G.C.H., and grandson, maternally, of an equally eminent naval commander, Sir Richard King, Bart. Inheriting thus a strong predilection for the sea service, he entered the Navy in 1819, and obtained his first commission in 1825. The rank of Commander he reached in 1827, and was made Post Captain in 1830. Captain Rowley married, 12th July, 1828, Elizabeth-Julia, daughter of John Angerstein, Esq., and leaves issue.

## THE CHOLERA.

The severe outbreak of cholera in part of St. James's parish, and in the adjacent parts of the parish of St. Anne, Soho—in which ninety deaths from cholera are reported in the Registrar-General's return for last week—has been promptly met by the sanitary and other preventive measures carried out by the Boards of Guardians, under the advice of the General Board of Health. The President of the Board himself went over the affected district on Tuesday morning, with the view of seeing for himself the real amount of evil, to encourage local efforts, and allay alarm by his presence. He visited Dufour's place, Broad-street, Silver-street, and other infected localities in the neighbourhood. Groups of people formed themselves in the street, and evinced much gratitude at his presence. The scenes in those districts are of a most distressing character. The Guardians are acting most energetically, and every credit is due to them. The same may be said of many other districts.

Inquiries have been instituted and assistance rendered, where necessary, in the following parishes and unions:—Lambeth, St. Saviour's, St. George, Southwark; St. Mary, Newington; Camberwell, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Greenwich, St. Olave's, Stepney, Poplar, Bethnal-green, Shoreditch, St. George's-in-the-East, Whitechapel, Chelsea, and Paddington. All the other districts of the metropolis will shortly be reported on. The President has directed special attention to the supply of water in the several localities; the source of supply; whether filtered or not before supply; and when two companies supply in any one district, the inspector is to state whether the disease is more prevalent in one district than in the other, having due regard to similar classes of dwellings. Inquiry also will be made into the state of the sewers. The inspector is also to report whether in those places which were the seats of disease in former years, the epidemic has appeared in a less virulent form where drainage and general improvements have been carried out. House to house visitation is strongly recommended, and disinfectants are to be used where necessary. It is extremely satisfactory to find that the local authorities have exhibited the greatest willingness to adopt any suggestions from the General Board of Health. After the inquiry is concluded, each inspector will make a report on the district assigned to him. He will state the powers given to local authorities, and the defective state of those powers (if any), that the subject may undergo the consideration of the Legislature next session; and in the meantime the inspectors send in daily reports to the Board, which are noted by the President and returned to the inspectors early next morning, before they proceed to their inquiry. Inspectors are also appointed to visit the shipping in the river, and report thereon.

Since Friday morning a portion of the lower part of Deptford, near the Dockyard, has been the scene of a terrible visitation of cholera. Between midnight of Thursday and Monday morning, nearly forty human beings perished in one street alone, and it was stated on Monday afternoon that there were nearly twenty more hopeless cases lying in the same street and the adjacent courts. The immediate locality of this terrible outbreak is New-street, Wellington-street, Deptford, a long street of old houses, many of them uninhabitable or in ruins, while, with few exceptions, all these which are tenanted are in a very dilapidated state. In many places one common cesspool supplies the wants of several houses, and the stagnant gutters upon each side of the street do the duty of sewers. Added to this, Wellington-street, out of which New-street branches, being in the same state, nearly all its refuse water runs through New-street before it finds its way into the Thames. In places where houses have been pulled down, the waste ground has been used as a depot for all sorts of filth. The inhabitants are principally decent labouring people. Up to Thursday last there had been a few cases of sickness creating no alarm. Upon that evening a working man at the Crystal Palace was brought to his house in New-street, ill of the cholera. His landlady who let him in, was so alarmed at his appearance that she was instantly taken ill, and before daybreak both had died. Before twelve o'clock the next day (whether through sudden panic or otherwise) others were dead and dying, and the mortality has kept spreading since then, to the fearful extent above mentioned. The bodies of the deceased parties were not removed, or even coffined, until Monday night, about eleven o'clock, when the parochial authorities came into the street with a van. In Flaggon-court, a small cul-de-sac turning out of Wellington-street, four children in one family died in a few hours. This court is a small place with eight small two-roomed cottages in it, not having the slightest ventilation backwards, and there is one common cesspool in the court, and no sewerage. Except in this immediate locality, there has been but little sickness in Deptford, a circumstance which proves the necessity for searching inquiry. The householders in Wellington-street, mostly shopkeepers, complain bitterly. They have paid sewer-rates for four years, and yet have to empty all their slops in the gutter.

Dr. Viotti, a physician of Acqui, narrowly escaped being assassinated by the country people, who had taken it into their heads that the doctors had poisoned the fountains. To dispel this illusion, Dr. Viotti proceeded to a fountain said to be poisoned, and took a copious draught of the water, whereupon he was released.



## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—***Rectories:* The Rev. E. B. Hampden to Cradley, near Malvern; the Rev. W. Bell to Lillington, near Cradley; the Rev. W. B. Doveton to Sampford Peverell; the Rev. W. H. Cox to Eaton Bishop, near Hereford; the Rev. R. A. Baker to Godmanstone, Dorchester. *Vicarages:* The Rev. A. J. Sandelands to Denford, with Kingstead annexed, Northampton; the Rev. R. V. Tompkins to Tortington, near Arundel; the Rev. C. D'Ewes Granville to Thaxted, Essex; the Rev. A. A. Edwards to All Saints, Leeds. *Archdeacon:* The Rev. R. M. Master to the office of Archdeacon of Manchester. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. C. Bushbridge Snapp, L.L.B., to Perry Barr, near Birmingham; the Rev. J. Rees to Bangor, near Aberystwith; the Rev. J. Senior to St. Mary's District Church, Wakefield.

**RESIGNATION OF ARCHDEACON WILBERFORCE.**—Archdeacon Robert Wilberforce has resigned his preferments in the Church, partly in consequence of the steps which have been taken in reference to his published opinions on the subject of the Eucharist, and partly in consequence of increasing doubts on the question of the Royal Supremacy. He has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of York, announcing the step he has taken; and since then he has made a formal resignation of the Archdeaconry of the East Riding of York, and of the Vicarage of Burton Agnes, the two appointments he held in the diocese. He intends to explain fully certain objections alluded to in his letter, by means of a work, which will be issued in a few days, entitled "An Inquiry into the Principles of Church Authority; or, Reasons for recalling my Subscription to the Royal Supremacy."

**NEW CHURCH AT MANCHESTER.**—On Saturday the Bishop of Manchester laid the foundation-stone of a new church in St. George's district, Hulme, Manchester. This church will owe its origin entirely to the humbler classes. It is situated in a district containing 10,000 persons, the greater portion of whom are of the working class; and of the subscriptions obtained for its erection, the majority range from 2s. 6d. to 10s., given by working-people. The entire cost of the church, including the land, will be about £3000. There is sufficient land in the purchase, for Sunday and day schools, which will hereafter be built.

**RAPID ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTION.**—The Rev. Edward Renn Hampden, a son of the Bishop of Hereford, has made rapid progress in church preferment in the course of the present year. Early in the year, the Incumbency of Breinton, in the diocese of Hereford, became vacant, and the Bishop conferred it upon his son. He had held this living but a few weeks, when Canon Musgrave, Rector of Eaton Bishops, was preferred to a living in Yorkshire. The Rectory of Eaton Bishops being worth about £500 a year, and in the gift of the Bishop of Hereford, was conferred upon Mr. Hampden. He had not long been installed into the Rectory of Eaton Bishops when the death of the Dean of St. Asaph rendered vacant, amongst many other benefices, the Rectory of Cradley, worth £1000 a year. This being one of the Bishop's livings, was conferred upon Mr. Hampden, and he has been duly collated to it by his father. The reverend gentleman has thus been preferred to three benefices in the course of a few months.

**ABUNDANCE OF THE CROPS.**—A farmer who holds nearly 4000 acres of land in South Essex, states that his crops are nearly three times more this year than he has ever before known them (and he has had forty years' experience); and he offers to stake £100 to £5 that he has a field of oats that will produce 17 quarters per acre, and, he thinks, more.

**THE CRYSTAL PALACE GUIDE.**—Mr. Samuel Phillips's general Guide to the Crystal Palace and Park has come to a second edition, and considerable pains have been bestowed upon it in its passage through the press. Many of the features of the Exhibition, itself were, in a more or less unfinished state, at the time of the opening in June last, and the Descriptive Guide necessarily displayed incompleteness and evidence of hurry in many points. In the interval which has since elapsed, the arrangements of the Crystal Palace have become more matured; and Mr. Phillips's clever Guide displays proportionate improvement. Considerable additions have been made in the literary department, the whole of which has been carefully revised; and several additional engravings have been inserted, the most important of which are detached plans of the several Fine Art Courts, affording great facilities for reference.

**PICTURES OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Under this title a very clever and interesting serial has just been commenced, intended to illustrate all the more important and picturesque features and contents of the Crystal Palace. The engravings are executed on wood, by W. Thomas and H. Haral, after photographs by Philip Delamotte, and original drawings by G. H. Thomas, and other artists; and, if they are all selected as judiciously and executed as satisfactorily as those in the first part, now before us, they will prove in every way worthy of the occasion, and cannot fail of gratifying in a high degree all who view with interest the origin and progress of this great industrial undertaking. The subjects in this part are:—1. "The Group of the Royal Party on the Opening Day." 2. "A View in the Gardens of the Crystal Palace." 3. "The Bronze Fountain," by Monti. And 4. "The Greek Court—south side." Whilst on this subject we may mention, with commendation, a very accurate lithograph of the Wealden—containing the restorations of the extinct animals in the Crystal Palace Park, as restored by B. Waterhouse Hawkins—by W. R. Woods, which has just been published.

**RISE IN THE PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.**—The *Maidstone Journal*, which has been established nearly seventy years, intimates that, in consequence of another considerable rise in the price of paper, the proprietors have been compelled to raise the price from 6d. to 6d.

**PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.**—On Thursday a meeting of the general committee of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, was held at the offices, John-street, Adelphi; Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., chairman, presided. A reward of £2 was voted to an agricultural lad, who, from a field, observing a boat driven to pieces on the rocks near Walton Bay, in the Bristol Channel, and the only man in it thrown into the sea, hastened down the rocks and deliberately rushed into the surf to his rescue, and providentially succeeded in bringing him, more dead than alive, on shore. The poor fellow had a wife and nine children dependent on his exertions. A reward of £5 2s. was also granted to some Deal boatmen for their services to the crew of the Prussian barque *Oceanus*, which they observed, very early on the morning of the 2nd ult., on the Goodwin Sands. Votes amounting to about £20 were made to pay the crews for the quarterly exercise of several of the life-boats of the institution.

**NATIONAL PROVINCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**—On Thursday the third annual meeting of this society was held at the offices in Cheapside; J. Keating, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The report congratulated the society on the increase of business; the assurances effected during the past year being to the extent of £210,712, yielding a new revenue of £7637 18s. 6d. per annum; being an increase of 20 per cent on the assurances effected in 1853, and 75 per cent on those of 1852. The number of claims during the year were twenty-eight, assuring £2,347 17s. 4d.; making the total claims from the establishment of the society £3,212 2s. 11d. The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum, free of Income-tax, declared.

**A BREAD RIOT IN NOTTINGHAM.**—General discontent has for some time prevailed among the poorer classes of Nottingham, owing to the bakers not having lowered the price of bread in proportion to the abatement in corn; and hints have been from time to time thrown out that violent measures would be resorted to unless the trade met the wishes of the populace. On Tuesday a crowd of persons, numbering about 1000, assembled about eight o'clock at a large area at the south-eastern extremity of the town, commonly called the New Market, and, having listened to one or two speeches from the ringleaders, started off on their work of destruction. They appear to have confined their operations to that quarter of the town; proceeding, first, down Fisher-gate and along Narrow Marsh, returning by the way of High Pavement to Bridlesmithgate, and Clumber-street, smashing the windows of the bakers' shops in their route, hurling stones and brick-bats into the chamber windows; accompanying these demonstrations all the while with shouts and cries of "Down with the price of bread!" and other expressions of anger and remonstrance. The police succeeded eventually in apprehending a few of the rioters, when the rest dispersed. The town at present is quiet.

**RIOTS AT KIDDERMINSTER.**—On Friday evening week a number of turnouts made an attack on the factory of Messrs. Pardoe, Hooman, and Pardoe, at Kidderminster, demolishing about two hundred panes of glass; and were only prevented from doing further mischief by the activity of the police. On Saturday evening the appearance of the streets was so alarming that the magistrates thought proper to read the Riot Act, and next day portions of six troops of Worcestershire Yeomanry entered the town. This display of power in support of law and order had the desired effect; the men came to an arrangement with their masters, agreed on Monday night to return to their work, and so relieved the town from all peril and anxiety.

**FIRE IN SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY.**—A FEMALE JURYMAN. On Thursday morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire of a most alarming character broke out at Miss Elizabeth Morton's lodging-house, No. 19, Sackville-street, Piccadilly. The inmates were aroused by the most piercing shrieks for help issuing from the back room on the ground-floor. On entering it, they found Miss Morton wrapped in flames. An alarm was immediately raised, and the fire-engines were promptly brought. In the meantime, Miss Morton was extricated from her frightful situation, and the flames extinguished. Every assistance was afforded by some medical men residing in the house; but, such are the extensive injuries she has received, that not the slightest hopes are entertained of her recovery. The fire was caused by a candle setting fire to the furniture while reading in bed.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

The recent very wise appointment of Mr. Tom Taylor to the office of Secretary to the newly-constituted Board of Health, reflects great credit on the Government and on Sir Benjamin Hall. This is a commonly expressed feeling both within and without the circle of distinguished authors. Nor is the feeling awakened by Mr. Taylor's appointment confined to an expression of approval. There is a regret generally current, that we must of course lose some of his literary services. And this, no doubt, is much to be regretted; but Mr. Taylor is a young man, he has already a name in literature, and he is now sure to achieve a reputation for civil services to the State. Literature, it is true, can ill spare a man of Mr. Taylor's versatility; but we must put up with our public loss in one way by our public gain in another.

The vulgar error that authors are unfit for business is now all but exploded. Prior, it was said by the Whigs, was a bad Ambassador; but then Prior was a Tory. And Addison, it was said by the Tories, was a bad Secretary of State; but then Addison was a Whig. Authors have been too long kept out of political and State employment. "Your verses, Sir, are not poetry," said Ben Jonson to a young nobleman; "they will not hinder you rising in the State." Shakespeare's opinion would have been invaluable on any point of difficulty—on the Vienna Note—Wood, of Gloucester's, case—Perry's trial—or the Broad and Narrow Gauge. Our best authors are fit for other work than book-making. The best financial Secretary of the Treasury in our time is the present editor of the *Edinburgh Review*; the author of the "Commercial Dictionary" has, in his position of Comptroller of her Majesty's Stationery-office, been the means of saving many thousands a year to the public; and, what is just as serviceable, the means of devising new ways of executing work not only at a smaller cost, but with greater rapidity and accuracy. A better justice, "with hands more clean," never sat on the bench of a police-court than Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett. The great literary attainments of a late editor of the *Examiner* are found of daily importance at the Board of Trade; and the author of the "Handbook of London" (so the *Civil Service Gazette* informs the public), has just been appointed chief clerk in one of the largest and best of the Government offices. "Who," says Johnson—

Who can tell the effects of chance?  
Here Hunt may box or Mahomet may dance.

How odd—should the fourth estate (the newspaper press, weary authors, that wise creation of the people), prove at last the hot-bed and support of two estates—Lords and Commons!

Gossip. What have we to tell when the *Athenaeum*, that wakes at cockcrow for such matters, has no gossip. This is not the fault of our contemporary. There is in this September season in London nothing doing in literature. Authors, publishers, booksellers, stationers, bookbinders, and even critics, are out of town. The rules of authors are not, as of yore, restricted to the Bench or the Mint. Pope, who delighted in taxing authors with their perversity, and their habitation in purities, could not do so now. Our living Hogarth, Mr. E. M. Ward, would fail in finding a distressed poet for a companion picture to that truthful representation of a poet, when Pope was the terror of dances and of some men of genius. Mr. Dickens is enjoying himself, and entertaining others, in the best villa in Boulogne, and no one deserves such success or wears his public honours more meekly than our great novelist. Mr. Thackeray has just had a fall from his high-mettled horse, in Hyde-park, but has escaped (we are glad to think), much as Cromwell escaped two centuries ago, and nearly (if we mistake not) on the same ground. Had Defoe lived in our time his opportunities of wealth had indeed been great. Were not Fielding and Smollett, for their own comfort in this life, born a century too soon? Had their births been later, their graves would not have been at Lisbon and Leghorn.

A pretty controversy is waging in print about the year in which "The Dunciad" first appeared. It is said, by Pope, to have been first printed in Dublin, in the year 1727, but no Dublin edition of that date has yet been discovered. We believe that no such edition ever existed, and that the date is—what Warburton said to Johnson of Pope's printed statement about the *Odyssey*—"a lie." Pope's whole life was not only a warfare upon earth, but a continued course of generous actions and crooked devices. He delighted in puzzling and playing the politician even in ordinary matters.

This mention of the difficulty about the date of the "Dunciad" reminds us of the long-sanctioned practice of booksellers to give a date in advance to all new books issued before the expiration of the year in which they are actually printed. A new and amusing instance of this is now before us—"Soyer's Shilling Cookery Book," an August publication, bears the date "1855;" and the portrait of Alexis himself is seen facing this date, as if (like Shakespeare) he was not for an age, but for all time. The year affixed to a book is far from being actual proof of its appearance in that year. Before eighteen hundred and fifty-five our friend Alexis may be where we have no wish to see him.

The only subject of conversation in art is the entire annihilation in this country of the noble science of line engraving—of a school boasting of the great names of Woollett, Strange, Sharp, and Raimbach. Mr. Robinson (himself a master) sometimes amuses himself with his old needles and gravers; and his "Mother and Child," after Leslie, is a fresh instance of his skill; but Le Keux has gone into railway employment; Doo has taken to portrait painting; and Burnet has turned a mezzotinto scraper. Smoked art (or mezzotinto) has, by its cheapness and quickness of execution, given the go-by to line. But there is a day of revival; and the art will always be admired.

Dr. Waagen is travelling in England, seeing what he has not already seen. Few see our English collections one-half as well as the Director of the Berlin Gallery.

## VICTORIA LONDON DOCKS.

THE Docks of London have been the growth of the present century; and, vast as is their extent, they are altogether inadequate to the rapid increase of the trade of the port, which increased nearly 35 per cent within two years. To meet these requirements a Company have undertaken the construction of the above Docks, which are to bear the name of the reigning Sovereign. The site is on the northern bank of the Thames, on the open tract of land extending from Bow Creek to Gallien's Reach, known as the Plaistow Marshes, and adjoining the North Woolwich Railway; by which they will have ready access to the heart of the City, and be placed in direct communication with all the great railways in the kingdom. The works are a Wet Dock and a Tidal Basin on the western side, with an entrance from the river a little below Bow Creek, as well as a Canal on the eastern side of this Dock, with proper basins and gates, to form another entrance from the Thames at Gallien's Reach. It is intended to confine the undertaking, for the present, to the formation of the Western Dock and Tidal Basin, and to the purchase of the land which will be necessary for the formation of the Canal and other extensions at some future time. The Western Dock and Tidal Basin will afford, together, an area of water accommodation of ninety acres, and upwards of a mile of Quay and Wharfage-room, together with 160,000 feet of fire-proof Warehouses, on a single floor, adapted for the reception of every description of merchandise. The Landing Jetties and Warehouses will be fitted with rails, communicating with the main line of railway, so that goods may be taken from the ship to all parts of the kingdom, without the delays, waste, and cost attendant upon housing and unhousing, and repeated removals from one place to another. The Company will possess sites suited to the construction of

Graving Docks and Ship-builders' Yards, by which the necessity for examining vessels in the stream will be obviated.

The width of the entrance gates of these Docks will render them available for the largest class of steamers engaged in the home and foreign trade of the port of London.

The application of screw steamers to the carrying on of the immense coal trade of London, will render of primary importance, dock accommodation for the immediate discharge of their cargoes; which object will be attained through the medium of the Victoria Docks. The company is empowered to provide pasture accommodation for the large numbers of Scotch and foreign cattle which are now brought for the supply of the metropolis.

The docks, warehouses, and land, provided by two contracts with Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Brassey, consist of a half-tide Basin of 16 acres, an inner Dock of 74 acres, more than 11 acres of Warehouse floor, Jetties affording 6000 feet of quay frontage, in addition to the sides of the Dock, and 110 acres of land. The report of the engineer (Mr. Bidder) on the 18th ult., states the whole of the excavation to be now completed, and the puddling of the bottom of the Dock commenced; and the embankments round the Dock are brought to top-level and ballasted. The whole of the piling in the Lock is finished; the brickwork, cast-iron shutting sills, and foundation-plates to the upper and lower gate platforms are completed. The sluice-pipes and boxes for the lower gates are fixed, and the brickwork and masonry for the side walls of both lower and upper gates are being proceeded with. It will afford some idea of the vast extent of the brickwork to state that 120,000 bricks are being laid daily in the walls and vaults of warehouses; which rate of progress will shortly be doubled.

According to present arrangements, the whole of the cranes, as well as the three pairs of gates, the lock-slides, the swing bridge, and four capstans at the entrance, will be worked by hydraulic power, to the saving of the labour of from 400 to 500 men, when the Docks are in full operation.

Our Artist has sketched a portion of the Works in progress. The land approach is about half a mile east of Bow Creek, on the Barking-road, emerging from the latter by a new road on the side of the recently built Victoria Tavern, and close along the line of the North Woolwich Railway, till it terminates by the north bank of the river. Along this road many new buildings have lately sprung up—among which we observed, in a thick cluster, an "Essex Arms," a "Bell and Anchor," a "Lord Nelson;" a "Prince of Wales;" and a characteristic sign, the "Excavators' Arms;" thus creating a new and a bustling neighbourhood where but lately there was only vacant ground.

## HENRY RUSSELL.

We give in our present Number the portrait of a man who is not only one of the celebrities of the day, but whose name, in conjunction with those of our Arnes, Dibbins, Shields, and Bishops, will descend to posterity in the records of English music. Others may have accumulated a greater amount of scholastic lore, and gained a greater command of the technical resources of the art; but none have been more successful in applying it to its best objects, and in bringing into action its wholesome influences on the minds of the people. And this he has done—in the only way in which it can be done—by allying Music with Poetry—by marrying sweet sounds to "immortal verse." Of all the kindred arts, those which directly address themselves to our perception of the beautiful, poetry and music are the most nearly akin; indeed, they may almost be regarded as branches of one and the same art. Grand and expressive music stirs the soul like poetry: rich and harmonious verse charms the sense like music. Separate they are powerful; united they are irresistible.

Poetry and music, moreover, whether separate or together, in order to produce their full measure of power—in order to exert the greatest influence on the greatest number—must be simple. In both arts, the strongest effects are produced by simple means. Handel, the greatest of musicians, was also the simplest: and it was when he was most simple that he was greatest. Many of his airs are injured by the artificial taste in melody prevalent in his day; but the divine effusions of feeling, "He was despised and rejected," and "I know that my Redeemer liveth," are as simple as the melody of a national song; and in his mighty "Hallelujah Chorus," the plain broad masses of harmony are felt at once in all their grandeur by thousands to whom the chromatic complications of Spohr are an inextricable maze. Handel's music, too, derives the greatest part of its power from its association with the loftiest of all poetry—the poetry of the Bible.

Mr. Russell is one of the comparatively small number of musicians who have looked upon their art as the twin sister of poetry, and have cultivated it accordingly. This tendency appears to have guided him in the direction of his studies, and led to all the productions of his genius. His earliest instructions were received from a sound English musician, Mr. P. King, the celebrated glee-composer; and his subsequent studies were pursued in Italy—a country which, degraded as it is in many respects, has not lost the reputation, enjoyed for ages, of being pre-eminently "the land of song." We have no doubt that it was in the vocal school of Italy that he acquired the gift, so general among the singers of that nation, and so rare among ours, of that clear and emphatic enunciation which contributes so much to the impressive effect of his performance. After his return, he remained only a short time in his native country, but left England for the United States in 1834, when he was only twenty, with the intention, as we have heard, of settling in the backwoods as a farmer—disappointed, it would seem, in his too sanguine hopes of immediate success at home. Be that as it may, however, he did not persist in his resolution; for he had not been long in America before he began his musical career; and when he returned to England, after a nearly ten-years' sojourn in the United States, he brought with him a brilliant reputation both as a vocalist and a composer.

On his appearance in London the judgment pronounced by the Americans was fully confirmed. The novelty of his style, the beauty and expression of his melodies, the interesting subjects and fine poetry of his songs, his impressive manner and vocal power, attracted immediate and general attention. His rooms were crowded, night after night, by eager and delighted audiences. Similar triumphs awaited him in the provinces, in Scotland, and in Ireland; and we need scarcely tell our readers that the tide of success which then began to flow, has never ebbed for a single moment. A constant succession of beautiful songs—beautiful alike in their poetry and in their music—has kept alive the public interest, and preserved the freshness of his entertainments.

The main source of Mr. Russell's success is to be found in the subjects of his songs. He has a manly intellect as well as a poetical spirit, and despises the namby-pamby verses which serve as food for the musicians of the day. We are not aware that he has himself written any of his songs, though it is evident, from the manner in which they are incorporated with his entertainments, that he must often have suggested their subjects. But his songs are generally (if not always) from other pens, and it is in their selection that his judgment and taste are conspicuous. A collection of Russell's songs would, of itself, form a "vocal anthology" of great poetical interest, including many beautiful lyrics, produced expressly for him, by some of the most eminent writers of the day. In every one of his songs there is a purpose. He seeks to cherish the best affections of domestic life, to soften the heart by exciting compassion and sympathy, to paint the miseries of vicious passion, and to rouse the spirit of patriotism by animated appeals in behalf of rational liberty and social progress. Such themes, strengthened by the powers of poetry and music, find an echo in every bosom.

We hear many persons, while they admit (for who can deny?) the effect of Mr. Russell's performances, yet underrate him as a musical artist. Because his melodies are plain and natural, void of those chromatic modulations and other devices whereby composers are fond of displaying their science, superficial critics set them down as inartificial. Such judges are not aware that apparent artlessness is often the consummation of art. To imagine a simple strain of melody, plain as a nursery tune, yet new, individual, and possessed of that nameless quality which fixes it in the heart and in the memory, is a greater achievement of genius than a whole mountain of modern German songs, bristling with sharps and flats, and wandering through all the keys of the system. The famous Carissimi, the most charming melodist of the seventeenth century, when some one made a remark on the simplicity of his music, exclaimed, "Ah, questo facile, quanto è difficile!" Such is the simplicity of Mozart, of Arles, of Dibdin, of Bishop; and such is the simplicity of Russell. His melodies are technically pure and regular; they are exquisitely adapted to the spirit and sentiment of the poetry; they at once seize the ear, and are never forgotten; they are heard in our drawing-rooms, in our theatres, in our streets, in our fields, throughout the empire. Take one of them—one of the slightest in construction—"Cheer, Boys, Cheer!" and remember how it mingled in the recent scenes when our brave regiments were





THE NEW VICTORIA DOCK WORKS, PLAISIOY MACHINES.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

departing for a foreign shore, when its inspiring notes, clanging from the martial instruments, were mingled with the shouts and acclamations of thousands. This simple strain has already taken its place among the national songs of England.

But many of Russell's songs are so extended in design, and so skilful in construction, that they vouch at once for the composer's attainments as an artist. Among these it is sufficient to mention "The Maniac" and "The Ship on Fire"—works which are not merely songs, but belong to the class of descriptive cantatas, in which the sentiment and passion of the poetry are expressed by the vocal melody, and the scenery and situations are vividly painted by the picturesque instrumental accompaniments. It would have been easy to make these pieces more elaborate and ostentatiously learned; but we are very sure that all the efforts of elaboration and all the parade of art would only have marred the effect produced by their pathetic simplicity.

Mr. Russell's powers as a singer are akin to his qualities as a composer. They are founded on a masculine intellect, and a pure taste. He is gifted by nature with a fine voice—rich, mellow, and sufficiently flexible for every purpose of execution. But he never makes a display of its strength or its sweetness. He uses it as the organ with which he "discourses eloquent music," as the means whereby he heightens the

#### SUGAR MANUFACTURE IN BRAZIL.

The application of novel machinery to the manufacture of so important an article of consumption as Sugar, is an interesting fact in the history of invention. Such is the accompanying view of the interior of the Mill-house on a Brazilian Sugar Estate during the time of grinding, with a Mill of an improved construction, which gives a very powerful pressure to the canes. It was patented by Messrs. de Mornay in 1851, and was introduced into that country soon after by Dr. Domingos de Souza Leao, the owner of the above estate, who speaks very highly of the advantages he has gained by its adoption. Two black women are seen feeding the mill with canes, which others are bringing from a heap shown on the right of the picture, where they have been thrown from the carts.

The mill consists of an upper roller, three feet in diameter; a small roller, twelve inches in diameter, placed directly below it, which substitutes the objectionable cane-turner of the common mill, and at the same time gives the first squeeze to the canes; and, thirdly, is another roller of equal diameter to the upper one, braced close up to it. The canes pass between these two large rollers, after receiving the first squeeze from the upper one, and the small one already mentioned. The "trash" is then carried away over the lower large roller, and falls into a pit, whence it is conveyed away, to be used as fuel. The rollers are supported in cheeks, firmly held down to a bed plate, which receives the juice; and from thence it is conducted by troughs to the boiling-house, whence the steam from the "teaches" is seen issuing. Steel springs which cover the brasses of the upper roller prevent damage to any of the parts of the machine, in the event of anything harder than cane getting between the rollers; and they also enable the latter to adapt themselves to all irregularity of feeding. These mills, on some of the estates, are constructed with two small rollers; in this case an extra pressure is obtained, but those with only one appear to give nearly an equal result. On repeated experiments made at the Carana estate, from 70 to 74 lbs. of juice were obtained from 100 lbs. of canes; while from the mills in use

in the West Indies the yield does not average more than 55 to 60 lbs. to the 100 lbs.

In Pernambuco and the adjacent provinces, the grinding season commences in September, and is generally concluded by April, when the winter rains commence.

The Brazilians bring very little science to bear in their operations in the cane-field; but this is rather owing to the abundance of rich land they have at their disposal, and to the excellence of the climate, than to any want of energy on their part. In most cases, the large increase of outlay attendant on manuring, drainage, and other artificial appliances, would not bring a corresponding increase in production.

The Brazilian planter defecates and concentrates in open pans, and clays his sugar according to the old system. A very large quantity of the sugar exported from Pernambuco is clayed, and this reduces the gross weight of produce, which, on estates far from a seaport, is of considerable advantage, owing to the bad overland carriage.

The principal sugar-producing provinces of Brazil are Pernambuco, Bahia, Sergipe, and Alagoas; in Maranhão this industry is only just commencing; but it bids fair soon to rank with those above mentioned.

The great impediment to the extension of agricultural pursuits in Brazil is the want of roads. Since the extinction of the slave-trade, the Government has wisely turned its attention to this subject.

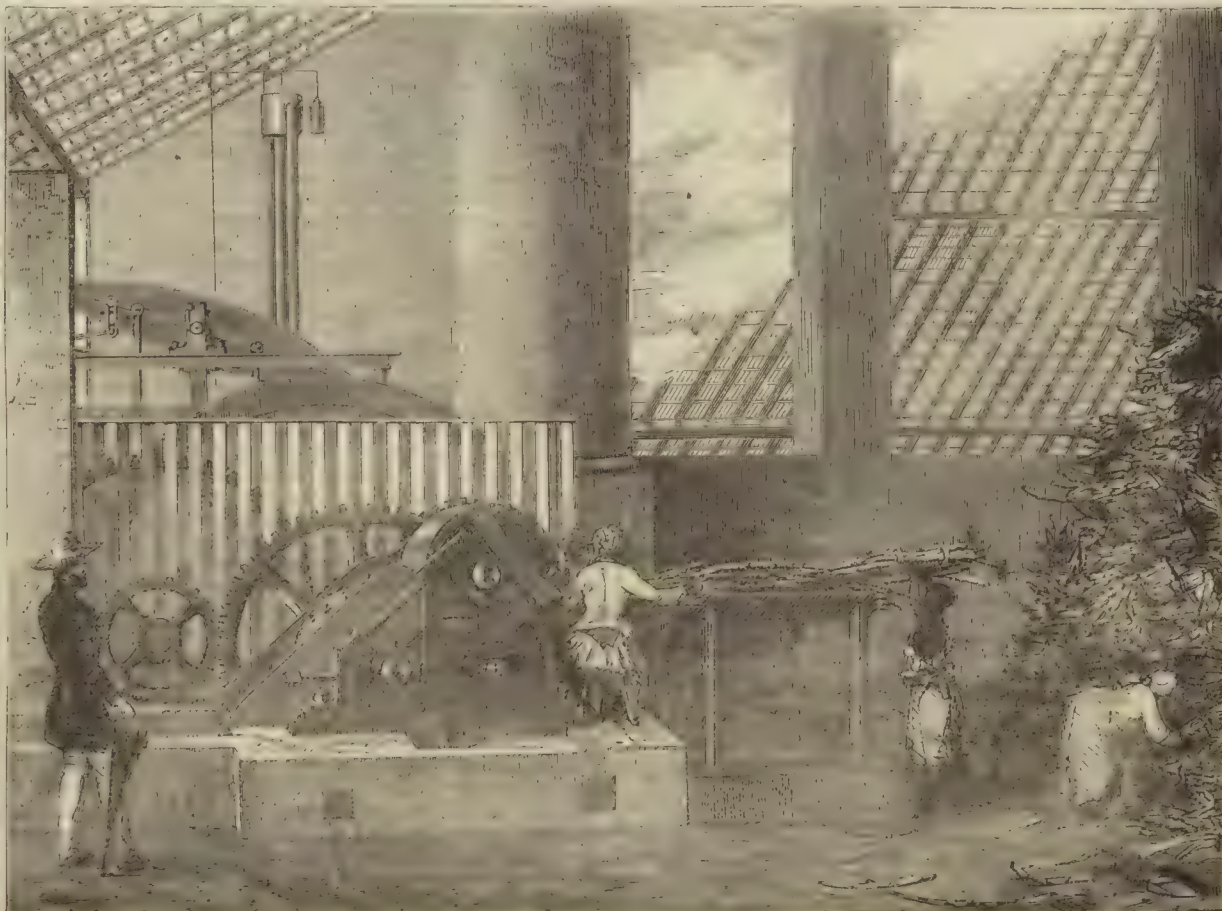
In 1851 a law passed the Houses of Assembly authorising the construction of a railroad in Rio Janeiro, with a guarantee to the undertakers of a minimum profit of five per cent. This railway would traverse the principal coffee districts, and afford them easy means of transporting their produce to the capital. In 1852 a privilege was conceded for the construction of another line in Pernambuco, with a similar guarantee, which is to traverse the sugar districts of this province, and ultimately connect the river San Francisco, above the great falls of Paulo Afonso, with the chief sea-port and capital town of the province. By this railroad, in connection with upwards of 1000 miles of inland navigation on the above river, an outlet will be given to the produce of all the central provinces of the empire.



MR. HENRY RUSSELL.—(FROM A DAGUERRTYPE BY MAYALL.)

expression of beautiful and affecting poetry. With him the sound is always the echo to the sense; every word is spoken with clear articulation and emphatic expression; so that the poetry, instead of being rendered unintelligible by indistinct utterance and frivolous flourishes, is strengthened by a just declamation, while its effect is enhanced by the charms of appropriate melody. This is the secret of Russell's great success as a singer. He sings to the mind and the heart, as well as to the ear, of his audience.

Mr. Russell is still in the strength and vigour of middle age, and, in the course of nature, has a long career before him. We hope that, in pursuing it, he will continue to cultivate his genius as a composer, and make large additions to the genuine vocal music of England.



BRAZILIAN SUGAR-MILL.





FORT NOTTICH, BOMARSUND.—BREACH MADE BY AN ENGLISH THREE-GUN BATTERY.—FROM A SKETCH BY O. W. BRIERLY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

FORT ON PRASTO.



## THE CAPTURE OF BOMARSUND.

A Baltic Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* (Sept. 7), writes:—"Send me out the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS that has the Views after the taking of Bomarsund. The reason I ask is, because the day I was up there (Thursday last) I met the artist (Mr. Brierly) sketching, and he showed me some of his pictures, and they were admirable. I am curious to see how they will look engraved." The large illustration upon the preceding page is from one of the Sketches above referred to. The principal object in the view is Nottich, the northern fort of Bomarsund, showing the breach made by the English guns, three 32-pounders, worked by English blue-jackets and marine artillery, under command of Captain Ramsay of the *Hogue*. The Sketch is taken from the position of English guns upon a hill, about 800 yards to the westward of the fort: it shows what three ship's guns, worked by our men behind sand-bags did: against the dreaded Russian stone walls in a few hours.

The Sketch is one of more importance than appears at first glance, as it bears upon the question of English guns *versus* granite walls. This is the only breach made in the forts. The French, who took the corresponding fort on another hill, did their work in first-rate style, but had mortars and lighter guns; but all in the fleet are more interested in this breach than anything yet effected at this seat of the war.

## NATIONAL SPORTS

From twice one hundred thousand throats rushes the Yorkshire roar,  
And the name of the winner proudly floats a legend from the course or more.  
SIR FRANCIS DOYLE.

THE late meeting at Warwick was the most successful that has ever been held over her pleasant meadows. Early Bird was "wanted" at last, and won his race very cleverly, though The Belver (who had to give 35 lbs. for his year) showed in better form than he has done since the last St. Leger day. The betting shadows of that great race, which stands for decision next Wednesday, were more marked here than usual. Boiardo was firmer than ever in the premiership, and Autocrat was very freely supported. Dervish was also brought into notice again, at 20 to 1; but he was so terribly beaten in the trial, that we fancy Boiardo and Autocrat will represent Scott's stable, and Marley Hill go to make the running for them. It is thought that Butler will ride his favourite Acrobat, and leave Boiardo to Templeman. The weather has been highly favourable for his "wasting," but of course there is still a little doubt as to whether he will feel himself sufficiently up to the mark. He did not ride in the Malton trial, but he was said to be not so very much above 8 st. 7 lbs. when he tried himself in the scales at York. The Maltonians pin their faith firmly on Boiardo, but after what we saw of his light middle and non-staying propensities in the spring, we incline to that capital public runner Acrobat. If the lad who rode him for the Chester Cup had not stood to win some hundreds on Epaminondas, and therefore utterly ruined his chance by racing with everything that came to the front, he would have gone to the post with an unstained escutcheon. As it is, there has been too much eccentric mystification about Lord Derby's three-year-olds, all this season, that the public would not be sorry to see the black jackets beaten. We hear that, besides the above trio, some twelve to eighteen others will start; and, as far as we can learn, they will be selected from the following:—Calamus (Warren), Scythian (Wells), Punchbox (Bartholomew), Amalgamation (Alderton), Knight of St. George (Basham), The Spinner (—), Midsummer (Charlton), Autocrat (Whitehouse), Arthur Wellesley (Holmes), Hannibal (A. Day), The Trapper (Nat), Middlesex (Simpson), Grey Plover (O'borne), Professor Buck (—), Ivan (Rogers), Barrel (Abrahams), Tros (G. Oates), and one of Mr. Knowles's (Bumby).

The Champagne Stakes seems likely to produce a strong contest between Bonnie Morn, Dirk Hatterick, and, perhaps, Lord of the Isles. Dirk has been duly installed at Middleham, in Van Tromp's and Flying Dutchman's old box; and his trainer is very sanguine that he will win both his Doncaster races. Virago has, we believe, gone on north, from Warwick, where making her own running, she chopped down Kingston and the Oaks winner, Mincement, in a more exercise canter. The hard ground has been sadly against West Australian's preparation, and if rain does not come, he will hardly start for the Doncaster Cup. Kingston gave the mare 33 lbs. at Warwick, but, as the running proved that he has not the least pretensions to give her 20 lbs. at Doncaster, her friends argue from the Ascot Cup result, where Kingston gave West Australian 9 lbs., that she must beat the latter easily at 22 lbs. Lord Londesbro's horse, however, was very short of work then, and, according to Job Marston (who rode Kingston), he won very cleverly.

The sale list for Doncaster is not very large as yet, and includes (besides Mr. Brown's greyhounds), the Oswaldkirk, Feversham, and "a Johnnie" yearlings. It seems that Lord Londesbro's is determined that the "blue and silver livery" shall not be disgraced when West Australian leaves the turf, and has given John Scott 1000 guineas for his Irish Birdcatcher and Cyprian colt. "Howard's" Yellow Jack is therefore no longer alone in his glory, while Admiral Rous (who, by-the-by, is never very lucky—Bon Mot and Justice to Ireland to wit—with his high-priced bargains; has purchased Lord Chesterfield's Orlando yearling filly, for Mr. Mare, for 1200 guineas. If this be the real price, it is accounted for by the performances of Typee, Omco, and Fayaway, all bred from the same dam, in successive seasons. Lord Strathmore also purchased a high-priced Van Tromp colt, at York, and seems likely to race more than he has done of late; while the accession of Sir Robert Peel to the Danbury ranks, is hinted at. Sir Robert has been a turf habitué for some time past, but has not, at least publicly, owned horses.

Mr. Hall has just brought out a very capital Derby portrait of Andover, with Alfred Day on him. Six or seven of the leading horses are introduced in the background, descending from the paddock to the start; the most characteristic of them being the little chestnut, Hospodar. Alfred Day's likeness has been capitally hit off; but he would have looked all the better if he had worn Mr. Gully's time-honoured white cap, instead of a red one, in the fray.

Just as this clever young jockey has thus early taken his rank among the first jockeys of the day, poor Sam Chifney disappears from the racing scene, in which his "rush" had passed into a proverb. It is about ten years since he hung up his whip and saddle, and hence many modern turfites passed by the spare weather-beaten old man—whose 5 feet 7 inches stature, black surtout, and large broad-brimmed hat, gave no indications whatever of his profession—as he took his favourite stroll near Regent-circus, without even knowing who he was. His riding career extended over nearly half a century, during which he won two Derbyes, five Oaks, two Ascot Cups, &c., and ran second for four St. Legeres. Although he was always considered his great rival in jockeyship, his luck and the number of his mounts were far below James Robinson's. In early life he was a favourite jockey of George IV., and rode a great deal for the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Cleveland, Mr. Thornhill, and several of the first owners of his day. He died at Brighton, on the 23rd ult., in no very affluent circumstances, and in his sixty-ninth year.

## TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY EVENING.

GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES.—3 to 1 agst Ratgill (1).  
DEBUT.—20 to 1 agst Crusier (1).  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—14 to 1 agst Early Bird; 40 to 1 agst Defamed.  
CHESHIRE.—20 to 1 agst Muscovite (1); 33 to 1 agst Bartington (1); 50 to 1 agst Selva (1).  
ST. LEGER.—7 to 1 agst Boiardo (1); 5 to 1 agst Trapper (1); 8 to 1 agst Acrobat (1); 12 to 1 agst Autocrat (1); 12 to 1 agst Midsummer (14 to 1); 25 to 1 agst Dervish.

## WARWICK RACES.—TUESDAY.

Racing Stakes.—Katinka, 1. Mortimer, 2.  
Queen's Plate.—Kingston, 1. Adine, 2.  
Shorts Handicap.—C. by Vitellius, 1. The Cripple, 2.  
Leamington Stakes.—Baalbec, 1. Hungerford, 2.  
Castle Park Stakes.—Polydora, c. 1. Dexterous, f. 2.  
Corinthian Stakes.—Glenstrae, 1. The Dandy, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

Selling Stakes.—Katinka, 1. Mortimer, 2.  
County Plate.—The Early Bird, 1. The Belver, 2.  
Avon Stakes.—Pole Star, 1. Plausible, 2.  
Welter Cup.—Dalkeith, 1. Little Davie, 2.  
Warwick Cup.—Virago, 1. Kingston, 2.  
Town Plate.—Florist, 1. Noisette, 2.  
Borough Handicap.—Hanover, 1. Rose, 2.  
Scurry Handicap.—Magnet, 1. Orphrey, 2.  
Warwickshire Stakes.—Off by consent.

## CURRAGH SEPTEMBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

The September Meeting, which commenced this day, was most brilliantly attended. His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant and suite arrived at the platform by special train shortly after one o'clock, and was received by the Ranger and Deputy-Ranger, by whom he was conducted to the Stand-house—which has undergone considerable improvements since last meeting; where his Excellency and the distinguished party who accom-

panied him partook of a splendid déjeuner. The Viceregal party appeared interested and gratified with the amusements of the day, which were of a first-rate character. The Grand Stand, which was crowded, presented a brilliant appearance with elegantly-dressed ladies.

Scurry Stakes.—Simpleton, 1. Bacchus, 2.  
Sweepstakes, 10 sovs. each, 40 added.—Simon Pure, 1. Lambay, 2.  
Anglesey Stakes.—Lelia B. c. 1. Mother Carey's Chicken, 2.  
Scurry Corinthian Stakes.—Morgan Rattler, 1. Mayday, 2.

## THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—The fascinations of the Spanish dancers yet continue; and this week they have added two new ballets to their repertoire—one "La Flor de la Marcarena;" and the other, "Los Manolos de Madrid." Their vivacity and piquancy, however varied, still possess the same power of delighting; and Senora Pera Nena, with her "twinkling feet" and seductive movements, is as attractive as ever. This result, in one instance, she has to accomplish in the smallest possible space, her village friends sitting round her in chairs, and contracting her arena; not thereby, as it would appear, impeding her efforts, but simply intensifying the expression. The houses still fill at half-price to witness these unique entertainments, which, however, will soon terminate, as the *troupe* are about to visit Berlin.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Shakespeare's "Cymbeline" was re-produced on Monday, and afforded singular delight to an attentive audience. This delightful play, full of poetry, intellect, and romance, was finely illustrated by the performers on these boards; who now, from the experience of several seasons, have become more fitted for the representation of our classical drama than those of houses where the Elizabethan play is seldom acted. Miss Cooper's *Imogen*, though not perfect, has many beauties; and Mr. Phelps' *Posthumus* is an admirable interpretation of a character requiring the utmost skill and practice. Our commendations are also especially due to Mr. Marston, for his gallant bearing in *Iachimo*, and his picturesque style of dealing with the situations, as well as his fine articulation of the poetical discourse with which he is so lavishly endowed. We were much pleased with Mr. Lewis Ball's *Cloten*, which, without caricature, was effective. *Belarius* and his two sons were surprisingly well acted by Mr. Barrett, Mr. Hoskins, and Mr. Robinson. The season at this house, so far, has been worthily inaugurated.

A New York journal states that rain water is selling at 6d. a pail in Brooklyn, and very scarce at that.

Some street-criers of Paris recently hoaxed the public rather cleverly. They went bawling about "Death of the Emperor of Russia," with a full account of his life and crimes. The purchasers found that they had got a bit of dirty paper, headed "Life and Death of Paul, the first Emperor of Russia."

In the leading public streets of Paris, such as Vivienne, Richelieu, Rue de la Paix, St. Honore, &c., three-fourths of the tradespeople now close their shops on Sunday. Previous to December last, there were not, on the average, half a dozen in each street who did so.

The Archbishop of Lucca has allowed the use of meat on fast days during the cholera, and interdicted all processions and other ceremonies calculated to assemble large crowds during the prevalence of the epidemic.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The absence of the leading jobbers from the Stock Exchange has been productive of a very limited business in the Consol-market, this week. Prices, however, have ruled very firm; arising, chiefly, from the unusually favourable accounts at hand from nearly all parts of the country, including Ireland and Scotland, on the subject of the crops, and the immense yield of wheat in particular. That the large produce will tend to check the outflow of bullion, no doubt can exist; and it is gratifying to learn that the crops have turned out well in most of the Continental States. Our American advices are, however, of a most unfavourable character. The shipments of bullion to this country have increased materially of late; and failures have been reported by almost every packet; and, unfortunately, the growth of corn—arising from the long drought—has proved a failure in several parts of the Union. This circumstance will prevent many parties from sending flour and other produce here, in exchange for manufactured goods, besides increasing the demand for bullion.

The Stock-market, on Monday, was rather flat. The Three per Cent Consols were marked 95½ to 95¾; the Three per Cent Reduced, 95½; and Consols for Account, 95½. The transfer books of the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent are now closed for the dividend. Long Annuities were 42. Bank Stock was firm, at 209 to 211; India Stock, 225 to 228. Exchequer-bills rallied to 6s. prem. Exchequer-bills realised 95½. On Tuesday, the Three per Cent Reduced were 95½ to 95¾; the Three per Cent Consols, 95½ and 95¾. Consols for Account, 95½ to 95¾; Long Annuities, 42.9 to 43. India Bonds, 4s. Exchequer-bills, 4s. to 6s. prem. Exchequer-bills, were done at 99s.; Bank Stock, 209½ to 211. Very few transactions took place on Wednesday. The Three per Cent Consols were 95½ to 95¾; the Three per Cent Reduced were done at the same figures. Consols for Account realised 95½. Long Annuities sold at 43.16; India Bonds, 4s. to 7s.; Exchequer-bills, 4s. to 7s. prem.; Exchequer-bills, 99. On Thursday, the Three per Cent Consols opened at 95½, and afterwards fluctuated from 95½ to 95¾. The Reduced Three, Bank Stock, and Long Annuities, were shut for the dividend. India Stock, 226 to 228. India Bonds, 4s. to 8s.; and Exchequer-bills, 4s. to 5s. premium.

There have been very few sales reported in the Foreign Market; yet we have to notice very firm prices. Brazilian Five per Cent have realised 102; Ditto, Small, 101½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cent, 57; Ecuador Bonds, 102; Mexican Three per Cent, 25½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 7½ ex div.; Russian Bonds, Five per Cent, 99 ex div.; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 90; Sardinian Five per Cent, 89½; Spanish Three per Cent, 38; Ditto, New, Deferred, 18½; Turkish Scrip, Six per Cent, 2½ to 6 prem.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 61; Dutch Four per Cent, 94½; and Swedish Four per Cent, 86 to 87.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the month and six months ending on the 5th ult., show very favourable results. The exports were as follows:—

	For the Month.	For Six Months.
1854 .. ..	£8,372,191 ..	£51,805,194
1853 .. ..	7,995,086 ..	49,861,643
1852 .. ..	6,589,168 ..	40,139,569

There has been a moderate inquiry for Joint-stock Bank Shares, the prices of which have been well supported:—Australasia have marked 84½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 114 ex div.; London Chartered of Australia, 21½; South Australia, 41; Union of Australia, 67½. Miscellaneous Securities have been steady:—Australasian Agricultural, 44; Canada, 97 to 104; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, 109½; Crystal Palace, 2½; North British Australasian, ½; Scottish Australian Investment, 2½ ex new; South Australian Land, 36½; Submarine Telegraph, Scrip, 1. East and West India Dock Stock has been dealt in at 118; Berlin Waterworks, 1; County Insurance, 125; European Life, 104; Globe, 128½; Guardian, 54½; Imperial Fire, 330; Law Life, 55½; National Loan Fund, 2½; Pelican, 45; Phoenix, 183; Sun Fire, 252; Union, 250. Canal Shares have been rather inactive:—Ashton and Oldham, 154; Birmingham, 54½; Derby, 80; Coventry, 260; Grand Surrey, 48; Loughborough, 225; North, 150; Oxford, 110; Regent's, 16; Stafford and Worcester, 147; Stourbridge, 250; Worcester and Birmingham, 32. Gas and Coke Companies have been done—British Provincial, at 21; Brighton, 15; Equitable, 26; Imperial, 86½; Phoenix, 26½ ex div.; United General, 20; Westminster Chartered, 36; Ditto New, 6½. In Bridge Shares, very little doing:—Hungerford, 12; Watcricio, 4½; Ditto Old Annuities of £8, 2½; Ditto New, of £7, 2½; Vauxhall, 21.

The week's imports of bullion have been over 1,000,000 dollars from New York, and 420,000 from other quarters.

The market for Railway Shares has been rather firm. Prices, almost generally, have been fairly supported. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 22½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 5; Caledonian, 66½; East Lancashire, 71; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 64½; Great Northern, 89½; Ditto A Stock, 72; Great Western, 74½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 75; Ditto Fifth, 113; London and Brighton, 105½; London and North-Western, 104½; Ditto, Eighth, 2; London and South-Western, 84½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 20½; Midland, 71½; Norfolk, 31½; North Eastern (Berwick), 77½; Ditto, Extension, 14½; Ditto, Leeds, 15½; Ditto (York), 56½; North Staffordshire, 18½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 35½; South Eastern, 67½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 98½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 11½; Midland Bradford, 93.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100; Great Western (Birmingham Guaranteed Stock), 77; Ditto, 15; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire New £10 Shares, 11½; North British, 105½; North Eastern (Berwick Four per Cent Preference), 92½; South Eastern, 24; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99½.

FOREIGN.—East Indian Extension, 12; Great Luxembourg, 23; Ditto, Obligations, 21; Lyons and Geneva, 11½; Namur and Liege, 7½; Paris and Lyons, 34½; Royal Danish, 16½; Sambre and Meuse, 84.

Mining Shares have continued flat. On Thursday Agua Fria were ½; St. John del Rey, 26½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1½; Great Nugget Vein, ½.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 4.—The show of new English wheat in to-day's market was good and in excellent condition. All kinds met a dull inquiry, at a decline in the prices obtained on Monday last of from 5s. to 6s. per quarter. Old qualities moved off heavily, at from 3s. to 4s. per quarter less money. Foreign wheats, the supply of which was rather extensive, were dull, and 3s. to 4s. per quarter cheaper. Barley ruled dull, at 1s. to 2s. less money; whilst the value of malt had a downward tendency. The oat trade was heavy, and price gave way 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter. Beans sold at drooping currencies. New white peas were offered at 3s. to 4s. decline. The flour trade was heavy, and American parcels were fully 1s. per barrel lower.

Sept. 6.—The demand for all articles of grain to-day was heavy, and the quotations were almost nominal.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 45s. to 46s.; ditto, white, 50s. to 51s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 46s. to 47s.; rye, 35s. to 40s.; grinding barley, 3s. to 4s.; disdilling ditto, 3s. to 4s.; malling, ditto, 30s. to 32s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; brown ditto, 5s. to 6s.; Kingston and Ware, 5s. to 7s.; Cleveland, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; potato ditto, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; Young's and Cork, black, 17s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 21s. to 27s.; tick beans, 40s. to 48s.; grey peas, 35s. to 37s.; mangle 3s. to 4s.; white, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; bullock, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per quarter. Town-mills flour, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; country marks, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per 200 lbs.

Straw.—The demand for most of the straw continues inactive, at our quotations. Linseed, English, sowing, 12s. to 13s.; flax, sowing, 10s. to 11s.; cut straw, 11s. to 12s. per load. Oats, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; hempseed, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per quarter. Coriander, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; white ditto, 7s. to 8s.; and tares, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, £38 10s. to £39 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 19s. to 21s. 6d.; ditto, foreign, £19 10s. to £21 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, 16s. 6d. to 16s. 9d. per ton. Canary, 40s. to 50s. per quarter. English clover seed, white, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; ditto, red, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 9d. 1/2 of household ditto, 7d. to 7d. 1/2 per 4 lbs. loaf.

Ten.—Our market is still very inactive, but we have no change to notice in the quotations. Cotton—Bund cotton is selling at 10½d. per lb. Duty was paid to Saturday last on 25,854 lbs.

Sugar.—The demand for all kinds of raw sugar has continued heavy, and prices have risen in favour of buyers. Barbadoes has changed hands at 31s. to 33s.; Demarara, 29s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; Mauritius, 28s. 6d. to 43s.; and yellow Havannah, 35s. to 38s. per cwt. Refined sugars move off slowly, at from 48s. 6d. to 49s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee.—There has been rather more doing in this article. Good ordinary native has realised 45s. at Plantation Ceylon, 55s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.—being an advance of 6d. per cwt.

Rice.—The demand has improved. About 5000 bags Bengal have sold at 11s. to 11s. 6d. per cwt. long term rates.

Provisions.—The market for Irish butter is heavy, and the quotations are somewhat lower. Foreign qualities are heavy, at a fall of from 3s. to 4s. per cwt. English are offering on easier terms. Bacon is very dull, and 2s. to 3s. per cwt. cheese. All other kinds of provisions command scarcely any attention.

Tallow.—The demand is heavy, and prices are drooping. P.Y.C., on the spot, 65s. 9d.; at 4d. forward delivery, 65s. 6d. to 66s. 9d. per cwt. Town tallow, 61s. 6d. per cwt. The quantity of tallow from the Continent, for the year, estimated, is 30,331 casks, against shipments last year amounting to 36,173 ditto. About 8000 casks have already arrived.

Oils.—Landed oil is very dull, at 31s. 6d. per cwt. In other oils, the business doing is limited. Turpentine has given way 1s. per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 3s. to £4 12s.; new ditto, £3 5s. to £4 4s.; old clover, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; new ditto, £3 10s. to £4 10s.; and straw, £1 11s. to £2 per load.

Cattle.—Burd's West Hartley, 20s.; Kedgough Main, 15s. 3d.; Tansfield Moor, 15s.; Hedley, 22s.; Bell's Priu rose, 14s.; Heaslop, 24s.; Wetney's Antbrache, 27s. per ton.

Spirits.—We have a dull market for rum on lower terms. Proof Lowlands, 1s. 11d. to 2s.; and East India, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per gallon. There is a good business doing in brandy, on higher terms. Sales of cognac, brandy, &c., of 1851, 10s. 2d. to 10s. 4d.; 1850, ditto, 10s. 3d. to 10s. 4d. per gallon. 2s. sale for French-made spirits is rather active, at 10s. 6d. to 10s. 6½d. per gallon. A creva is quoted at 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. per gallon.

Hops.—A few pockets of new hops of fine quality have arrived, and changed hands at from £18 10s. to £22 per cwt. The demand is active, and prices are advancing. Duty, £20,000 to £25,000.

English wool is in good request, on higher terms. In foreign and colonial qualities very little is doing, yet prices are well supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large and in excellent condition. All kinds are in fair request, and prices rule from 80s. to 90s. per ton.

Smithfield.—The supplies of stock have been extensive, but in very mild condition. 12,171 head have been killed; 7d. 1/2, other change, we have scarcely any change to notice in the prices. Beef, from 2s. to 2s. 1/2; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; lamb, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 8d.; veal, 3s. to 4s. 1/2; pork, 3s. to 4s. 1/2. 8d. per rib, to sink the offal.

Nevegate and Leadenhall.—The general demand has ruled heavy, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; veal, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d. per rib, by the carcass.

ROBERT HENRIET.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 1.

2d Dragoon: Capt. C. R. Col. to be Paymaster.

3rd Light Dragoon: Capt. W. was promoted to be Captain; Lieut. W. G. Draper to be Captain; Capt. J. W. Gifford to be Lieut. Col. W. M. Bell to be Col.

1st: J. Gifford to be Assistant Surgeon.

1st Foot: Lieut. Col. R. W. Mace to be Lieut. Col.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st: Ensign A. H. St. Clair to be Ensign.

1st: H. Walpole to be Ensign.

1st: R. Harman to be Ensign.

1st: E. Linton to be Ensign.

1st: C. Hodgson to be Ensign.

29th: H. N. Newport to be Ensign.

4th: L. N. Lloyd to be Ensign.

4th: Ensign C. F. Beamish to be Ensign.

4th: Ensign P. A. Walter to be Captain.

5th: Capt. F. J. Griffin to be Captain.

1st: Ensigns L. Birch, T. M. Royle, J. G. Larkins to be Lieutenants.

5th: Ensign H. G. Monk to be Ensign.

1st: J. Housier, P. Ridgway, M. W. O'Dell to be Ensigns.

1st: Col. Col. T. Milsom, R. S. Macchell to be Ensigns.

63d: A. M. Dumaresq to be Ensign.

## BANKRUPTS.

J. D. HUMPHREYS, New Wharf, 4, Cheltenham-road, engineer.—T. G. JACKSON, 10, York-st., joiner.—E. MAW, 15, Coleman-st., chemist, iron founder and manufacturer.

C. ALDERSON, Whitechapel-terrace, Lower Tottenham, grocer.—F. LINGHAM, 10, Whitechapel, druggist.—W. J. NORMANVILLE, Seymour-chambers, Duke-st., Adelphi, and Queen's-road, Regent's-park, commission agent, dealer in patents, and manufacturer of axle-boxes for railway carriages.—K. BROOKS, Blackburn and Blackpool, Lancashire, draper and mercer.

## TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

## BANKRUPTS.

W. PHILLIPS, Minorie, brush-maker.—J. A. RIPPON, Louth-cottages, Camberwell, electrician.—J. WHITTINGTON, Haddon, Northamptonshire, builder.—F. BURROW, Hedworth, Cornwall, draper.—T. GROGAN, Queen-street, stepney, licensed victualler.—J. HAYDON, Barnstable, Devonshire, draper.—G. E. J. JENNEY, Barnstable, Devonshire, bookseller.—T. LICKLEY, Thirsk, Yorkshire, corn merchant.—J. S. RIPPON, Liverpool, corn merchant.—J. WILCOX, Manchester, coal merchant.—J. and H. FLETCHER, Liverpool, corn-tyre, and Gateshead, Durham, coal-dealers.

## BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Governor House, Cornwall, the wife of William R. C. Potter, Esq., of a son.

On the 2nd inst., the wife of Henry Degout, Esq., of Broome House, Levenshulme, near Manchester, of a son.

On the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. Joseph Pilestley, 43, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, of a son.

On the 17th ult., at Kingston, Canada, the wife of Major Margary, 11th Regt., of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., in Warwick-square, Pimlico, Mrs. Berkeley Noel, of a son and heir.

On the 5th ult., at the Mayfair house, Edinboro, the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert, relict of the late J. D. Gilbert, Esq., of Tinsley, Thru, of a son.

On the 25th ult., at Christ Church Parsonage, Nantice, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. H. Menn, of a daughter.

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THE GRAND MILITARY MASS, AT THE CAMP AT HONVAULT, NEAR BOULOGNE, ON SUNDAY LAST.—(SEE PAGE 217)



## THE ROYAL MEETING AT BOULOGNE.

The meeting of Royal personages, this week, at Boulogne, is one of the most note-worthy events of the day, in many respects. A few weeks ago a report that Prince Albert, and the King of the Belgians would pay a friendly visit to the French Emperor, and visit, along with him, the Camp of the North, then forming between St. Omer and Boulogne, was looked upon by most people as an unfounded rumour. What was only rumour then, is now a matter of history, and the significant fact will not tend greatly to comfort the Czar, or the King of Prussia, under their present gloomy aspect of affairs.

The Emperor of the French arrived at Calais on Saturday last from Boulogne, in order to meet the King of the Belgians, who, with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, had been invited to witness a series of grand military manoeuvres by the army forming the Camp of the North. As the troops are commanded by the Emperor in person, it was thought that the presence of the exalted visitors would not only be regarded as a personal compliment by the French Monarch, but would have a wholesome influence on European politics by evincing the strong sympathies which bind the people of France, England and Belgium, in the course of policy pursued by the two great

Powers. It was originally arranged that King Leopold should visit the Emperor of the French at Boulogne, and that the two Monarchs should there await the arrival of Prince Albert. On Thursday last, however, the Emperor received a communication from the Belgian Monarch announcing that the resignation of his Ministry would render it impossible for him to be absent from his dominions for more than a single day. The Emperor thereupon offered to come to Calais expressly to meet the King, and on Saturday the Royal interview took place.

The Emperor arrived at Calais at noon, escorted by a detachment of Cuirassiers, and proceeded at once to Dessin's Hotel, which was specially engaged for the reception of the two crowned heads. A salvo of artillery announced the Emperor's arrival, and he received an enthusiastic welcome. His Majesty's visit to the Pyrenees has been of great benefit to his health, the improvement in his personal appearance since he visited Calais to witness the embarkation of the troops for the Baltic being remarked by every one. The civil and military authorities of the town were assembled in official costume at Dessin's to receive the Emperor. A deputation of *poissardes*, clad in pretty chintz dresses and black linsey-woolsey petticoats, were honoured with an interview, at which they presented a fine dish of fish. The peasant women were also admitted to an audience, and tendered a superb bouquet for the acceptance of his Majesty. A little before two o'clock

another salute of artillery indicated the arrival of the King of the Belgians, who entered the town by the Dunkirk road, escorted by a detachment of Cuirassiers, headed by their band. His Majesty, who was accompanied by his eldest son, the Duke de Brabant and General Comte de Montebello, was received at the entrance of the town by the authorities, and conducted, amid the cheers and *vivats* of the people to Dessin's Hotel, from the windows of which the French and Belgian tricolours floated in friendly juxtaposition. Leopold appeared gratified by the cordial welcome given him, and repeatedly acknowledged the shouts of the crowd. The Emperor had left his apartments to receive his distinguished visitors; and, when the carriage arrived, he was standing in the court-yard of the hotel, surrounded by a small suite. Upon alighting, the two Monarchs bowed, and the King of the Belgians said, "I am charmed to make your acquaintance; allow me to introduce to you my son, the Duke de Brabant. The Emperor replied by a few kindly words, and took the King and the Duke to his private room, where the three Royal personages were closeted alone for three-quarters of an hour.

About five o'clock the Emperor, the King of the Belgians, and the Duke de Brabant entered a carriage, and were driven to the harbour, where the Emperor's private steam-yacht *La Reine Hortense* was lying. This beautiful steamer, which was profusely decorated with flags, recently conveyed General Baraguay d'Hilliers and his suite to the seat



SKETCH OF A PORTION OF THE CAMP AT ST. OMER.

of war in the Baltic, and is now waiting to take out the *bâton* of a Marshal of France to the successful soldier who has added another leaf to the military laurels of *la belle France*. Having inspected the cabins, which are fitted up with great splendour, the Royal party walked along the deck, where the crew were drawn up in line, the Emperor stopping occasionally to address a few questions to the men. The Royal visitors then walked to their carriages through the crowd which had assembled on shore, and whose salutations they duly acknowledged. As soon as the Emperor had left the ship, the crew ran up into the rigging and gave several hearty cheers. When the Royal party had gained their carriage, the Emperor refused to ascend first, and gave the *pas* to the Belgian monarch. They then returned to their hotel, where they dined together, with the members of their respective suites, the Prince de Chimay, &c.

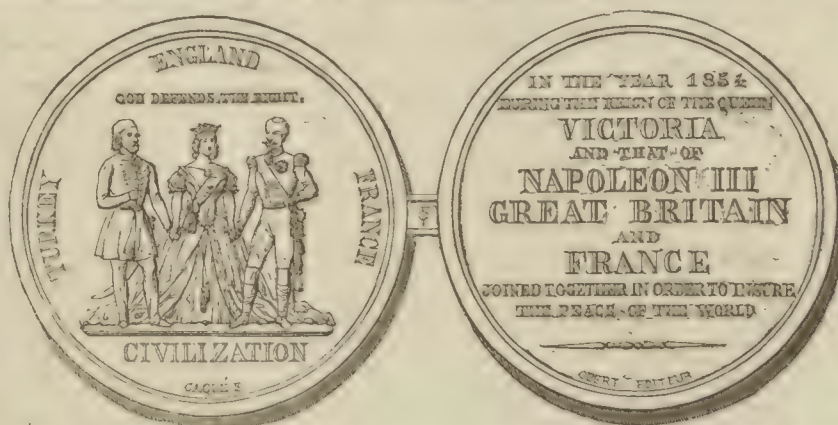
On Sunday morning the Emperor, accompanied by his illustrious visitors, the King of the Belgians and the Duke de Brabant, arrived at Boulogne from Calais, at a quarter-past ten o'clock. The Royal party, who travelled in an open carriage, escorted by a detachment of Imperial Guards, were received with acclamations on their way to the Emperor's hotel at Capécure. After partaking of some refreshment, the Emperor conducted the King and the Prince to the site of the *bassin flottant* which it is proposed to construct. It was intended that their Majesties should assist at the celebration of a Grand Military Mass at the Camp; but the heat was so excessive that the order for the Royal carriages was countermanded, and the Royal party remained at the Imperial Hotel until the departure of the King of the Belgians, which took place on Sunday evening, at six o'clock. Nearly the whole of the population in Boulogne assembled to witness his embarkation in the Belgian mail packet, for Ostend, on his way to Brussels, where his Majesty was to preside at a Cabinet Council, at noon on Monday.

## THE GRAND MASS AT THE CAMP.

A large proportion of the inhabitants, resident as well as English, left Boulogne at an early hour, *en route* to the Camp at Honvault, for the purpose of witnessing the celebration of the Grand Mass, at which it was expected the Emperor and the King of the Belgians would be present. As we have already mentioned, neither his Imperial Majesty nor his Royal visitor was there. The spectacle, however, was not the less grand on that account; indeed, it was one which the presence of Royalty and Imperial pomp could not have rendered more imposing. At eleven o'clock the whole of the troops were paraded, and inspected in front of their respective camps, and at half-past eleven they marched off to the vicinity of the chapel, which has externally one large central and two smaller side compartments, with lofty gable thatch roofs of deep pitch. The roofs are supported by poles tastefully covered with evergreens. The altar is raised some few steps above the ground, and is of course duly provided with the vessels requisite for Divine Service. The central and side roofs are ornamented with crosses and tricolour flags. At the back of the chapel is the robing-room for the priest and his attendants. When the troops arrived at the chapel, they formed in close column of companies on the front and the two sides of the altar, leaving a large open space immediately in front, for the officers in command. The visitors occupied the fourth side of the open square, and were in line with the altar. The forces assembled at Honvault consisted of one company of Engineers, 18th battalion of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, the 15th Ligne, and the 23rd, 41st, and 56th Regiments of the Line; the whole division being under the command of General Renaud. The service commenced at twelve o'clock, and during the earlier portion of the celebration of the Mass, the bands of the 23rd and 56th Regiments played in admirable style the overture of "Robert le Diable." There were some few present who, with an unmistakable Saxon accent, did most devoutly give expression to an encore. The beautiful music was hushed for a few moments, the ripple of the waters on the beach alone was heard. The sound of the bell told of the coming elevation of the Host—the non-military part of the congregation stood reverentially uncovered—the word of command, "Portez armes!" ran through the vast congregation, followed immediately by the clashing noise of the muskets; immediately after came the second order, "Armes Bras!" a third time the bell sounded, and with it was heard the "Genoux à terre!" and "Presentez les armes!" and on the instant ten thousand men had bent the knee and presented their arms in reverent homage at the elevation of the Host. Few scenes could be more interesting, or better calculated to awaken religious emotions; and the sight of the regiments as they knelt was imposing in the extreme. On one side of each of the regiments knelt the Sappers, with their long white aprons and colossal beards; and upon the other, but slightly in advance, were the gay colours and eagle of the regiment, borne by the ensign, and surrounded by a small guard of honour. The colours were dropped as the Host was raised, and remained so during

the whole period of the elevation. For some minutes the whole of the troops remained kneeling.

As the bands of the 23rd and 56th commenced to perform an exquisitely plaintive *morceau*—"L'Homme en Peine"—the troops rose and remained standing at their ease. As soon as these bands had ceased, the bands of the 15th and 41st commenced playing the "Domine



MEDAL STRUCK AT THE MINT, AT PARIS, TO COMMEMORATE THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

Salvum," a large number of the men singing the well-known words. At the conclusion of the ceremony the troops formed line in front of their camps, and were inspected by the General, after which they marched past in open column companies. General Renaud, who is a fine specimen of a military man, watched the troops as they defiled past with the most marked attention and keenest scrutiny. As the different regiments passed, the bands marched on one side, and remained playing during the passing of the whole of the troops.

We have engraved this magnificent scene of the Mass. The site of the altar is grand and picturesque, about twenty yards from the cliff, with a great expanse of sea, towards the English coast. The day was beautiful, the sky was without a cloud, and there was scarcely any wind. The ocean in the rear of this grand religious and military spectacle was very impressive.

## ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

The departure of one crowned head was speedily followed by the arrival of other Royal personages. The inhabitants and sightseers at present thronging the busy and picturesque port of Boulogne had scarcely recovered from their undisguised astonishment at the sudden departure of the Belgian Monarch on Sunday evening, when the guns of a battery on the Capécure side of the harbour, in the immediate vicinity of the railway station, thundered forth a Royal salute to welcome the arrival of his Majesty the King of Portugal, who, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke d'Oporto, and attended by the Duke de Terceira and a numerous suite, came into Boulogne by the Great Northern Railway, at twelve o'clock on Monday. The King and his Royal brother arrived at Ostend on Saturday evening, from Vienna; and, by previous arrangement, proceeded to Boulogne on Monday, to be present with the august visitors who honoured the Emperor with their presence. A guard of honour, composed of a company of the Imperial Guard, were in attendance at the railway station to receive the illustrious visitors. The King and his brother, on alighting from the railway, entered one of the Emperor's carriages, and, escorted by a detachment of the Guides, proceeded at once to the Hôtel Brighton. The Emperor descended to the vestibule of the hotel to meet his august guests. His Majesty welcomed the King very cordially, and conducted both him and his brother to the Imperial apartment, where they remained for some time in consultation with the Emperor.

At two o'clock the Emperor, accompanied by the King of Portugal, the Duke d'Oporto, and a brilliant staff, left the Hôtel Brighton, in five of the Imperial carriages, escorted by a detachment of the Cent Gardes—a superb corps of one hundred men selected for the especial guard of the Emperor from the finest cavalry regiments of France—to pay a visit to the Camp of Honvault, about two and a half miles east of Boulogne, on the heights overlooking the Channel. The Emperor, accompanied by the King of Portugal and the Duke d'Oporto, arrived at Honvault shortly after two o'clock. The Imperial party were received at the entrance of the Camp by the General-in-Chief and a brilliant staff of officers. The troops had pre-

viously been drawn up in line in front of the Encampment, and when the Imperial carriages halted, the Emperor was received with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" by the soldiers. The Emperor and his Royal guests alighted for a few moments after their arrival, and walked to the edge of the cliff, from which they could distinctly observe the English cliffs. Having re-entered the Imperial carriage, the august party drove

along the whole line, greeted, as they passed, by loud *vivats* from the soldiery. On arriving at the extremity of the Honvault Encampment, the Imperial carriages returned and halted about the centre; when the Emperor again alighted, and, with the King of Portugal and his Royal brother, inspected the interior of one of the clay houses occupied by an officer, and also one of the common soldiers' huts. The Emperor entered the latter with the King, and minutely explained its construction to the young monarch. While this was going on, a crowd of sightseers (many of them English) pressed somewhat closely upon their persons. The gendarmes showed some disposition to interfere for their Imperial master's convenience; but the Emperor would not permit the people to be driven back, and in the most agreeable tone gave orders that all might be allowed to approach him.

The Emperor, on re-entering his carriage, insisted, as he had previously done, on giving the *pas* to the King of Portugal, who sat throughout the day on his Imperial Majesty's right hand, with the Duke d'Oporto opposite. The troops having marched past the Imperial carriage, the Emperor left the ground, and returned to the Brighton Hotel at half-past three o'clock.

At six o'clock in the evening, greatly to the astonishment of the good people of Boulogne, the newly-arrived Potentate left Boulogne by the railway for Brussels, amid a salvo of artillery. Conjecture has been utterly at fault in attempting to account for this hasty departure, but it was confidently stated that the young King and his brother would return to Boulogne in a day or two, accompanied by the Duke de Brabant.

## THE ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALBERT.

The reception prepared for, and the welcome given to, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, proved how anxious the Emperor was to show the deep sincerity of the friendly feelings which pervade the whole French people towards their English allies, by paying the highest compliment in his power to the distinguished representative of the British Crown upon the occasion of his first visit to France under the Imperial dynasty. In order to give the reception a proper degree of éclat, several regiments of the line marched into the town at an early hour this morning from the adjoining camps, and lined the streets and bridges along the route from the Custom-house to the Hôtel Brighton.

The arrival of the English squadron had been generally announced as likely to take place about half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, at which hour the flood-tide would enable the *Victoria* and *Albert*, with her draught of seventeen feet water, to go alongside the quay opposite the Custom-house. The interest felt in Prince Albert's arrival did not, however, allow the Boulonnais to remain in their beds. As early as seven o'clock the pier-heads were well lined by spectators, armed with telescopes and long-sighted glasses, with which they swept the horizon to the westward, in the hope of being the earliest to give intimation of the Royal approach. Eight o'clock and nine o'clock passed, and still, although the horizon was so clear that a mere speck might have been observed on the surface of the waves, yet no sign of the squadron could be observed. Meantime, the quay became thronged with military; and all the windows and roofs of the houses opposite the harbour were filled with gaily-dressed spectators. At a few minutes after nine o'clock, several of the Imperial carriages were driven down to the Custom-house, and now the quidnuncs began to speculate upon whether the Emperor would so far deviate from his reception of the Monarchs who had previously visited him as to attend the disembarkation of the Prince Consort of England. The King of the Belgians had been received by the Emperor in the court yard of Dessin's hotel at Calais—the King of Portugal had been welcomed at the Boulogne Railway station by the Aldeas-de-Camp of the Emperor, who first saw the young Monarch in the vestibule of the Hôtel Brighton. The Imperial carriages were now sent to the quay unattended, and therefore it was urged the Emperor could not intend to pay a higher compliment to Prince Albert than had been previously accorded to the Sovereigns of Belgium and Portugal. The result demonstrated that the Emperor on this, as on many previous occasions, setting aside the ordinary formalities of Court etiquette, had, of his own free will, and to the evident gratification of his people, taken opportunity to pay the highest compliment in his power to the representative of the Majesty of England.

At half-past nine o'clock the first signal of the approach of the



English squadron, then distant about nine miles, was given from the pier-head. The troops were at once formed, and a large square opposite the Custom house cleared for the convenience of the disembarkation. There was very little craft in the harbour. Beyond the General Steam Navigation Company's ship *Albion*, and a vessel belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, both of which were gaily dressed, there was no naval display. The commander of the *Albion* politely devoted the deck of his ship to the accommodation of as many spectators as could conveniently be crowded together, and from the point where she was moored, a very good view of the squadron, as it neared the harbour, was obtained. The approach of the *Victoria* and *Albert* having been communicated to the Emperor at a quarter past ten o'clock, his Majesty left his hotel in an open barouche, drawn by four superb English horses, for the quay. The Emperor was escorted by a detachment of the Cent Gardes. His Majesty was received with loyal manifestations along the line of route, the troops joining the popular outbursts with loud shouts of "Vive l'Empereur." On arriving opposite the Custom house the Emperor alighted, and was received by the officers of the staff, and by the *maitre* and municipal authorities of the town. Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at Paris, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, French Foreign Minister, and other distinguished notabilities, were present. The *Victoria* and *Albert* was now distinctly visible, with her stem well set in to the mouth of the harbour. The Emperor, separating himself from the officers of the staff now advanced to the edge of the quay, and with great apparent interest, watched the approach of the English Royal yacht. His Majesty remained in this position for some minutes, and almost until the *Victoria* and *Albert* had been brought up alongside the quay. As the ship neared the Custom house, the fine band of the Imperial Guard played the English National Anthem, and the voices of the populace rose loud and shrill above the roar of a Royal salute which thundered forth from the heights above the town, from the moment the yacht entered the harbour until she was finally moored. The Prince Consort stood upon the main-deck, attired in the full uniform of an English Field-Marshal, and watched with evident interest the brilliant reception prepared for him. His Royal Highness was attended by the Duke of Newcastle, General Lord Seaton, the Hon. Charles Grey, Captain Du Plat, and other officers of distinction, in full uniform. At the same moment the Emperor and the Prince recognised each other, and exchanged salutes by raising their hats to each other. As soon as the Royal yacht had come alongside, a handsome gangway, covered with green cloth, and decorated with gold fringe, was thrown across from the quay to the deck of the vessel. The Prince Consort instantly stepped ashore and met the Emperor, who advanced with much cordiality of manner to welcome his Royal Highness. The Emperor and the Prince, uncovered at the same moment, and the next instant the hand of his Imperial Majesty was warmly clasped by Prince Albert.

A few kindly words of welcome to the French territory were addressed by the Emperor to his Royal Highness, who was introduced upon the quay to Lord Cowley, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and other distinguished personages there assembled. The Emperor then led the Prince to his carriage, and insisted upon his Royal Highness entering first. The Prince did so, and took the left-hand seat; but the Emperor following, insisted upon his Royal Highness occupying the seat of honour upon his right hand. Prince Albert raised his hat, in recognition of the Imperial courtesy, and the Royal carriage drove off amid loud manifestations of French and English loyalty, the British cheers and French *vivats* contending for supremacy, until the Imperial carriage was out of sight.

The Emperor and the Prince Consort alighted at the Hôtel Brighton, at half-past ten o'clock, and remained there in close conference during the day. At four o'clock his Imperial Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness and a brilliant suite, left the Hôtel Brighton, on horseback, to pay a visit of inspection to the Camp. The route was through the town and along the Calais road to Ambletuse, at which point the Imperial party entered the Camp. After having made a minute inspection of this Camp, the Emperor and the Prince, accompanied by their respective suites, and attended by a brilliant staff of officers, rode along the whole line extending from Ambletuse, by Wymereux, to Honvault, a distance of more than seven miles. The troops were all drawn up in line, and as the Emperor passed along, the band of each regiment played a few bars of the English National Anthem. His Majesty was mounted on a superb dark chestnut charger; the Prince Consort riding a bay charger, of great beauty. The Emperor and the Prince rode alongside each other, and were followed by Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, Lord Seaton, and a host of distinguished officers. The escort was composed of a detachment of the Guides—three soldiers of the Cent Gardes, and three Life Guardsmen forming the respective body guards of the Emperor and the Prince Consort. The people were out in great numbers, and received both the Emperor and the Prince with the greatest enthusiasm. It was half-past six o'clock before the Emperor and the Prince returned to their hotel.

The Emperor addressed the following proclamation to the Army of the North:—

Soldiers,—In coming to take the command of that Army of the North, a division of which has so recently distinguished itself in the Baltic, I ought already to address you in the language of praise, for you have not for two months gaily supported the fatigues and privations inseparable from a similar assemblage of troops.

The formation of camps is the best apprenticeship to war, because it is the faithful image of war; but it will not profit all if the reasons of the movements to be executed are not brought within the comprehension of every soldier.

A numerous army is obliged to divide itself in order to subsist so that it may not exhaust the resources of a country; and yet it ought to be able to reunite itself promptly on the field of battle. Here is one of the first difficulties of a great concourse of troops. Every army (said the Emperor) that cannot reunite itself in twenty-four hours upon a given point is an army badly placed.

Ours occupies a triangle of which St. Omer is the apex, and of which the base extends itself from Ambletuse to Montreuil. This triangle has a base of eight leagues upon twelve of height, and all the troops can be concentrated in twenty-four hours upon any point of the triangle without effort. These movements can be effected with facility if the soldier is accustomed to march—if he carries with ease his provisions and ammunition—if each *chef de corps* maintains on the march the severest discipline—if the different columns which direct themselves by different routes have well recognised the ground, and never cease to maintain a communication with each other—in fine, if each army does not obstruct the march of the other, notwithstanding the immense hindrance of a great number of horses and vehicles. The troops once arrived at the place indicated, it is necessary that they should understand each other, that they should protect themselves by a military position, and bivouac.

This is what you are about to be called upon to put in practice. Without at present speaking of the engagements and manoeuvres of military tactics, you see how all is linked together in the art of war, and how much the most simple detail must contribute to the general success.

Soldiers, the experienced chiefs whom I have placed at your head, and the devotion which animates you, will render the command of the Army of the North easy to me. You will be worthy of my confidence, and, if circumstances should exact it, you will be ready to respond to the appeal of our country.

NAPOLEON.

Boulogne, Sept. 2.

(Continued in the Number published with the present Supplement.)

**MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION IN LIVERPOOL.**—Most of the invitations have been accepted, the guests comprising many distinguished noblemen, and others eminent in various branches of the arts and sciences. Amongst the nobility may be enumerated the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Harrowby, the Right Hon. the Earl of Selkirk, Sir Robert Inglis, Lord Londesborough, Lord Rosse, Lord Enniskillen, &c. The list of eminent men who are to take a prominent part in the proceedings includes Sir R. Murchison, Dr. Neill Arnott; Professors Forbes, Stokes, Owen, Graham, Phillips, Latham, Miller, Balfour, Faraday, and Baron Powell; Colonel Sykes, Colonel Sabine, and Mr. Robert Chambers, of Edinburgh. A number of distinguished foreigners have also signified their intention of being present. These include M. Foucault, the discoverer of the operation of the great pendulum; Professor Dove, the most eminent meteorologist of the present day; M. Quetelet, of Brussels; Mons. de la Fosse; Mons. Dubouché; and the Abbé Maignon. The Geological Section will include almost every eminent geologist living, namely, Murchison, Sedgwick, Forbes, Sir C. Lyell, Jukes, Phillips, Bowerbank, and Ramsay. The dinner to be held in St. George's Hall, at which all the distinguished guests are expected to be present, will probably be the most brilliant affair that ever took place in Liverpool.

**ASCENT OF MONT BLANC BY A LADY.**—There has been another ascension of Mont Blanc—the third this season. It was successfully performed on the 21st ult. by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, the latter being (since Mdlle. d'Angerville, in 1818) the first lady that has ventured on this very trying expedition. The intrepid tourists were saluted by the inhabitants on their return to Chamoni, by loud acclamations and a discharge of firearms.

**THE NEW PENNY BILL STAMPS.**—The new penny bill and note-stamps will not come into force until the 10th of next month. They commence at 1d. to £5, 2d. to £10, and so on progressively, and nothing is to be charged for the paper under £100 stamp.

## NOTES OF A RAMBLER.—No. III.

### FIFE—ABERDEEN.

COMFORTABLY seated in the centre compartment of the centre carriage of the train formed at Burntisland to receive the passengers from Edinburgh, whose destination is St. Andrew, Dundee, Perth, or Aberdeen, we have ample time allowed to observe some of the peculiarities of the people among whom we are now journeying. The first thing that strikes the eye as characteristically different from the activity, and frequently unnecessary bustle, at a railway station in England, is the perfect composure that prevails here. It is not moroseness, it is not sulkiness of temper, nor indifference to duty, that gives to every official employed, and to almost every passenger carried, a certain air of cool complacency. There is no hurry in their movements; the action is precise, and the step measured. They move to and fro as if duly impressed with the magnitude of their several responsibilities. There is no offensive assumption of superiority on the part of the superintendent over the inspector, the inspector over the porter, or the porter over the lamplighter. While each keeps his place, and faithfully performs his duty, there evidently exists the best understanding among them, as exhibited in the friendly familiarity of their intercourse. Jackson does not shout for Brown; Brown does not bally Smith; Smith does not scold Jones in a tone of real or affected authority; but Jimmy addresses Robert, Robert speaks to Sandy, and Sandy talks to Johnny, in the friendliest tone of pleasant kindness. In England, men are generally addressed by their surnames, which produces the effect of authoritative command. In Scotland, the Christian name is commonly used, and orders and instructions from superiors to inferiors sound, to the uninitiated, like asking a personal favour. There is in this probably some slight remains of the family feeling, or close association, which has ever prevailed in this country. In her days of danger it was her strong defence, in times of prosperity, her chief pride. There is everywhere observable the peculiarity which quietly characterises their houses, where only one family lodges under one roof; they are "self-contained," as contradistinguished from the large houses where one flat or floor is occupied by a family, and seven flats (a singular term, but not applicable to the people), or seven families, may be covered by one roof. Although all must enter at the same outer door, and ascend the same general stair, yet, basement is considered beneath the observation of the ground-floor. Ground-floor may hold no intercourse with flat number one; while flat number one may be wholly ignorant of the physiognomical lines that distinguish the occupant of flat number two; and so on until you reach the uppermost flat, which, although the loftiest, is esteemed the lowest.

Our travelling companions are of the fair sex—quiet, gentle, unaffected, yet self-contained. There are secrets to tell, and they whisper pleasantly; appointments are to be made, and they are pleasantly arranged and duly noted. There are dresses worn by stranger new to their fancy, and they must be scanned and criticised, not with the slightest approach to impertinence, yet with that laudable curiosity and thirst for knowledge which is said to be a prominent quality in the female mind. An American lady would, without hesitation, tell you that she admires the colour, shape, and style, of the beautiful bonnet, ask the name of the maker, and inquire the cost. The Scottish lady observes and thinks. Nevertheless, it is not particularly pleasant to raise your eyes from your vain endeavours to solve the "Bradshaw" puzzle, and find yourself being quietly measured from top to toe. Were we sure of approbation being the verdict we might feel comparatively comfortable; the uncertainty makes us miserable.

We everywhere observe the unmistakable satisfaction with which the Scottish people pride themselves in having given, although remotely, an Empress to France. The well known style in which that distinguished lady lifts the hair from the forehead is all the rage among the young ladies who, fashionably attired, promenade the sandy beach of the popular watering-place. To some it is most becoming; but, when you find it associated with thin cheeks, high cheek-bones, and a forehead rather masculine, I must confess it says little for the taste of the wearer; and good taste in dress is a prime necessity in women, as it indicates, more accurately than words can describe, the well ordered and properly-trained mind.

The long delay in starting, and the sleepy pace at which we are progressing, have kept us longer in the meshes of national peculiarities than we intended; but here is the lovely town of Kirkcaldy, famed as the birthplace of Adam Smith. Why it is called a town would puzzle a St. Andrew's doctor to explain. What constitutes a town is necessarily a preliminary that would require to be settled. If a row of irregularly-built and irregularly-placed houses, of all sorts and sizes, as if a shoal of antediluvian monsters had crawled from the ocean and become petrified on the spot where the instinct of each led it to repose, may be called a town, then Kirkcaldy is a town—ay, and has churches too, and a pleasant aspect towards the sea; and, we doubt not, a pleasant enough place to spend a few hours in annually.

We are not surprised that Fife folk should be proud of their county—or kingdom, as they exultingly proclaim it. Delightfully undulating on the surface, pleasant streams, fertile valleys excellently cultivated, and numerous lakes and waterfalls, with an abundance of wood, make up landscape pictures most agreeable to look upon. Talking of pictures, here was David Wilkie born; and, probably, of all the great men-producing counties of Scotland, few, if any, have given more to the roll of fame than this kingdom of Fife. If railways have their annoyances, they have also their advantages even for the tourist who desires to see everything. If the hoped-for prospect from the summit of a hill is cut off by an impertinent cutting, the glens and valleys are pleasingly revealed from the accommodating elevation of a high embankment; and matters, on the whole, are balanced and adjusted.

The evening begins to close, and we must close with a slight sketch of Aberdeen. We have contrasted London and Edinburgh; we may now contrast Edinburgh and Aberdeen. Edinburgh is learned, quiet, and sedate; her seaport is so far removed from her midst, that her streets are undisturbed by the nocturnal hilarities of emancipated seamen. Aberdeen is also learned—how learned, let the distinguished men who have been students there tell; let the innumerable host of poor Highland lads who have been there educated gratuitously and equipped for the struggles of life, in the army, on the sea, and in the colonies, tell. But she needs not this: her hardy sons, her dauntless seamen, her enterprising merchants, tell to the civilised world the glory of Aberdeen. She has, also, her seaport; her seaport is her power, and her seamen are rolling everywhere, with gait peculiar to their profession. Aberdeen is a unity, and cannot be divided without injury to the rest. Her various parts commingle, apparently incongruously, yet work up a perfect harmony. The stone of which Edinburgh is built is of a perishable nature, and rough on the surface, so that dust and soot adhere to it, and give it an air of age and unsubstantiality. But Aberdeen, constructed of blocks of granite, seems destined to endure for ever, while every storm of rain cleanses the houses from all external impurities; they look as if insensible to the effects of age. We by no means desire to express ourselves so as to make it appear that such are the differences and destinies of the cities, we only describe what externally impresses a stranger—the one looks evanescent, the other permanent.

Aberdeen may well be likened to Boston, the chief city of Massachusetts. The Pilgrim Fathers at first intended to settle in Virginia, where the fertility of the land was undoubted; but their course was over-ruled, and they landed in Cape Cod, on the stern, inhospitable shores of New England, where chiefly rocks and water

abounded; yet by the aid of that water and out of those rocks they have raised people the hardest, wealthiest, and most intelligent of that—educationally considered—highly-favoured continent. So, also, Aberdeen—her rocks have become her wealth, her waters her abundance. Great knowledge and indomitable perseverance have split and carried her rocks everywhere to form the pathways of the crowded cities of England; giving rise to the saying that the produce of her industry is kicked, spurned, and trodden under foot. Her harbour is fine, though its approach is dangerous; and Britain has not a nobler street than the Union-street of Aberdeen.

Those who delight in watching the progress of skilled labour, cannot fail being gratified by a visit to the granite-works of Mr. Macdonald, where gigantic blocks of stone are, by the power of steam, sawn asunder with the facility of a log of timber, though the progress is somewhat slower. Columns for the halls of public buildings and ornamental structures seem chiefly to engage the attention of a large body of workmen. Here was cut and supplied the pedestal for the memorial to poor Tom Hood. There is now in progress a family tomb for an English nobleman, to be erected near London. "But," said the workman, "they're no to be buried in the yirth, they're to be laid on stane shelves inside." "It matters little," said we; "some people are shelved, and some shelve themselves; better be shelved after than before death." "Deed, yes," rejoined our appreciating friend, as he dropped his chisel for a moment to regale himself with a pinch of snuff. One of the wise arrangements at these interesting works is, that they are freely open to all visitors, without fee and without ceremony, and we understood that the workmen have instructions to answer civilly all questions, and render ample information on any point that may be desired. In all our wanderings—and they have been many—we have never been more gratified than we were with these works of Mr. Macdonald, whom we know not, and to whom we are personally unknown. RAMBLER.

## LINES,

ON READING AN ABSTRACT ACCOUNT OF THE PRISON HORRORS AT BIRMINGHAM, AND LORD DUDLEY STUART'S REPORT OF THE STATE OF OUR HOSPITAL AT CONSTANTINOPLE, IN THE "TIMES," FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1854.

[Lord Dudley Stuart said, that anything so disgraceful as the present state of the hospital at Constantinople he could not conceive. The noble Lord here read a statement made by a medical gentleman at Constantinople descriptive of the condition of the hospital, and the insufficient accommodation afforded to the sick. He (Lord Dudley Stuart) had gone over the hospital, and was shocked to find that the description given did not exceed the reality; and the unfortunate seamen who were the inmates of the place were obliged to pay an enormous sum (he was told at Constantinople between £5 and £6 a month, while they were only receiving £3 a month wages.) The French hospital at Constantinople presented the greatest possible contrast to the English hospital; and, both by day and night, the sick were carefully attended to by those estimable women the Sisters of Charity, and paid one-third of the amount exacted from the English seamen in the British hospital. The hospitals in Constantinople for the use of the Turks were magnificent buildings, both for the military and for civilians of all ranks. He found the same to be the case at Adrianople. When he found these infidels acting in this noble way he felt shame at the contrast which the hospitals of this great Christian (?) country presented. He begged to express a hope that the noble Lord the President of the Council, would communicate upon this subject with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, so that this monstrous evil might be immediately corrected.]

I AM most thankful that Thy truth lies deep—  
Too deep within my soul for aught of earth  
To shake or to disturb. Yet I could weep  
That we, who ought to bless Thee for our birth  
In this free Gospel-lighted isle, in deeds  
Are darker than those lands whose erring creeds  
We must condemn. Whence is it, Lord, the tree  
That promises so fair should blighted be  
From crown to root,  
Save here and there a shoot,  
To show what might be, were the sap Divine  
Suffered to flow through all, and bear its fruits Divine.

Our sick, our wounded! Lord! ah! can it be  
That those who battle on the stormy sea,  
Or lie untended on the gory plain,  
Exposed to all the dangers, dread, and pain  
Of warfare, should no fitting hospice find,  
No righteous mercy, and no ministering kind;  
While those we judge in error, can pour forth  
On their poor sick the hand and heart's rich worth  
Of human love, and heavenly sympathy!

O Lord my God! I fear me that the cry  
Of sin and cruelty on every side,  
The frightful thirst for gold—the dreadful tide  
Of blasphemy—the foul inebriate flood—  
The mothers' hands steeped in their infants' blood—  
The holy Sabbath startled by the din  
Of worldly traffic and each desecrating sin—  
The prison horrors, where the poor child, doomed  
For venial fault, comes forth, alas! full plumed  
In vice's every dye, or tortured, seeks an end  
To life, without a hope, a God, a help, a friend!  
I fear me that the cry  
Of all these monstrous things  
Must reach Thy throne on high.  
The sorrowful sighing of the prisoners, Thou hast said,  
Shall not come up for ever; nor the stings  
Of cruelty and vice be always unrepaid.  
Therefore, I fear me for this land—  
Fear that thy justice-guided hand  
Must find us out: that the dread, guilty Past  
And Present shape a Future forth  
We may not brave unshrinkingly.

Oh, my poor country, I had hope for thee!  
Hope that the vengeance which must come at last  
On Earth's corruption might, by the great worth  
Of good men's prayers, have been turned off from thee!  
But now I fear,  
And the sad tear  
Of dread foreboding dims the eye,  
Which yet is lifted up on high.  
Let me pray on, oh, God!  
Let me pray on, nor faint; the uplifted sword  
Thou yet may'st sheath. Oh, stay Thine hand!  
Bid Thy Destroying Angel spare our land!  
"Strike Thou our lintels!" with the precious blood  
"Sprinkle our door-posts!" Let the fiery flood  
Of thy great wrath sweep not our doomed way;  
But let us stand unharmed before Thee in that awful day!



## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**CHIEF EDITOR.**—That last is not shall be considered. Of the former, one only is presentable. **S. W. K.**—B. good enough, in future, to write the initials of the pieces—as, W. K. for White King; B. K. for Black King, &c. Your present mode of representing the men gives a great deal of trouble, and leads to many mistakes. **J. P. Dalton**—It shall be examined once more. **SECRETARY.**—Our Problems must be more difficult or amateurs are less industrious, for we certainly receive rougher fewer correct solutions than formerly. **L. L. L.**—The game between Lord Lytton and Mr. W. Bigland are piquant and pleasant enough. They are the best I have seen. **S. P. Q. R.**—Felix and Perseus are correct. **SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 550.** by J. P. Dalton; S. D., M. P., Hall, Major, Philip, are correct. **SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS** by S. S., J. P., Felix, E. H., and Norwich are correct. All others are wrong.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 550.

**WHITE.**  
1. R to Q 7th  
2. K takes B (best)

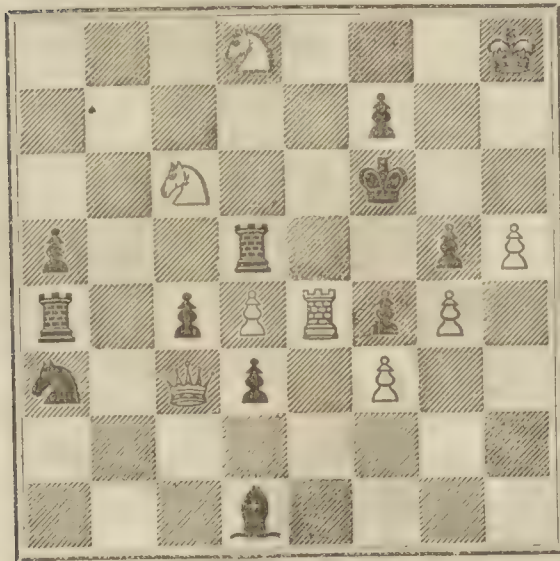
**BLACK.**  
P takes B (ch)  
(by 1)  
Kt to Q B 8th  
(ch) (best)

**WHITE.**  
3. K to Q R sq  
4. P to K 4th  
5. R to Q 8th  
6. Kt or B mates.

**BLACK.**  
B to Q 3rd  
P to Q B 7th  
Any move

## PROBLEM No. 551.

By B. W. F.  
BLACK.



White to play, and mate in five moves.

## UNPUBLISHED GAMES BY GRECO.

Before commencing our selection from the interesting MS. treatise by Greco, which has lately come to light, a short account of this fine old genius may not be out of place.

Gioachino Greco—better known among Continental players as the Calabrois, from his birth-place, Calabria—is said to have been lowly born, and to have owed all his success in life to his skill at Chess. His remarkable aptitude for the game induced a celebrated amateur, Don Mariano Marano, to take him home; and, under such tuition, Greco improved so rapidly that he was accounted almost a rival of his master.

He subsequently went to Paris and London; and, in the former city, earned golden honours, by defeating the Duke de Nemours, M. Arnaud, Chaumont, and La Salle, the chief players of France in that day. In the *Mercur Galant* of June, 1683, the following complimentary effusion is addressed to Greco:—

A peine dans la Carrière  
C'en est moi tu feras nos,  
Que par ta digne s'effort  
Tous mes projets sont à bas;  
Je vois des que la l'avarece  
C'est tout à mes défices  
Tous mes mes complaisances  
Tous mes mes complaisances  
R. A. Chera l'or, R. de R. R. de R.  
Moi a o n're que tes Pons.

These lines were probably written at the time of his death; since, if the date given by Twiss is correct, he must have been between eighty and ninety years old in 1683. He is reputed to have realised a good fortune, and to have died in the East Indies at a very advanced age. His celebrity was undoubtedly great, and seems to have been lasting, for Bayle has thought him worthy of a place in his "Dictionary," wherein he says—"Gioachino Greco played Chess so skilfully that it cannot be thought strange that I consecrate to him a little article. All who excel in their profession to a certain degree, deserve that distinction. This player did not find his match anywhere; he went to all the Courts in Europe, and signalled himself there, at Chess, in a most surprising manner," &c. Greco's work was originally written in Italian, probably about 1618–1620, but it does not appear to have been printed for many years. The first edition we have any knowledge of is an English translation of 1656. This is less complete than the French Edition, 1659, from whence all the modern editions, including that published by Lewis, in 1819, are taken.

Of the originality and genius of Greco's Treatise there can be but one opinion. He has many faults—want of soundness being his greatest; but he exhibits more imagination than almost any of the old writers, either of Italy or Spain; and his book has an attraction for the student, independently of the fresh fancies with which it is imbued, from the games in most cases being carried out to the very end; so that we play them over not as a task, but with the zest one feels in going through games which have been actually contested.

The following specimens of the King's Gambit afford a good idea of Greco's manner, and have never, we believe, been published in any translation of his book:—

## (King's Bishop's Gambit.)

**BLACK.**  
1. P to K 4th  
2. P to K B 4th  
3. B to Q 4th  
4. P to Q 4th  
5. K to B sq  
6. P to K R 4th  
7. P to K Kt 4th (c)

**WHITE.**  
P to K 4th (a)  
P takes P  
B to K 2nd (b)  
B to K R 5th (ch)  
B to K Kt 4th  
B to K R 3rd  
P to K Kt 4th

**BLACK.**  
8. Kt to K B 3rd  
9. P takes Kt P  
10. R to K R 5th  
11. R takes B  
12. R takes Kt (ch)  
13. Q takes B

**WHITE.**  
P to Q 3rd  
K B takes P  
Q B takes K Kt P  
B takes Kt (d)  
R takes R

And Black has won a Piece.

(a) The opening moves of this game are given as follows in the MS:—"Giuocoando il nero la pedina di suo re 2. casa, il bianco l'ava il simile, il nero giuocava la pedina di suo alfiere 2. casa, il bianco piglia la pedina contraria con la pedina di suo re, il nero giuocava il suo alfiere alla 4. casa dell'alfiere di sua donna, il bianco giuocava il suo alfiere alla 2. di suo re," &c.

(b) In most of Greco's games at this opening the Queen gives check here as in the present day.

(c) It must be borne in mind, that, according to the Italian school of play, a Pawn can pass an adverse Pawn (passer battaglia) with out being liable to capture.

(d) In a variation Greco makes White take the Rook with his Queen at this moment, and captures the game thus:—

11. Q takes R  
2. Kt takes Q  
13. Kt takes K B P  
Winning a Piece.

## (King's Gambit.)

**BLACK.**  
1. P to K 4th  
2. P to K B 4th  
3. Kt to K B 3rd  
4. B to Q 4th  
5. B takes K B P  
(ch)  
6. Kt to K 5th (ch)  
7. Q takes P

**WHITE.**  
P to K 4th  
P takes P  
P to K Kt 4th  
P to K Kt 5th  
K takes B  
K to his sq (a)  
Kt to K B 3rd

**BLACK.**  
8. Q takes K B P  
9. Castles, K to R P  
sq & R to B sq (b)  
10. Q takes P (ch)  
11. Q takes Kt  
12. R takes Q  
13. R to K B sq  
14. Kt to Q R 3rd

**WHITE.**  
P to Q 3rd  
P takes Kt  
Q to K 2nd  
Q takes Q  
B to K Kt 2nd  
Kt to Q B 3rd

And Greco dismisses the game as in Black's favour; but his opinion is questionable.

(a) In the only game of Greco's at this opening published, the second player now moves K to his 3rd, and the attack then proceeds with great spirit as follows:—

6. Q takes P (ch)  
7. Q to K B 5th (ch)  
8. Q to Q 3rd  
9. P to Q 4th  
10. Q B takes P (ch)  
11. B to K Kt 5th (ch)  
12. P to K 5th

13. Q takes K (ch)  
14. Q to K R 5th (ch)  
15. Castles  
16. Q to Kt 5th (ch)  
17. K to K 6th (ch)  
18. Q takes Kt (ch)  
19. Kt to Q B 3rd (ch)

20. K to his sq  
21. K to his 2nd  
22. K to K sq  
23. K to his 3rd  
24. K to his 4th  
25. K to his 5th

(b) The present and several other instances of Castling in the MS. before us tend to disprove the long-received opinion that Greco Castled in the way now generally adopted in all parts of Europe, except Italy. The truth appears to be, that he, like all other players of the time, Castled according to the usages of the country he was playing in; but the translators of his work in England and France deemed it advisable to publish only games wherein Castling does not occur at all, or in which the operation is effected in the fashion then prevalent in those two countries. In the series of papers on Medieval Chess, by Sir Frederick Madden and Mr. Sturgeson, this and other fallacies concerning the old Chess masters, we have reason to know, will be fully exposed and corrected.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## BELSIZE HOUSE.

THE artists who met, during last summer, at University College, to consider what steps should be taken to preserve Hampstead Heath, and the neighbouring grounds, in their present order, for the purpose of art-study, confined their attention, apparently, to the proposed measure for enclosing the Heath. They did not seem to be aware that a very considerable revolution was about to take place in one of the most beautiful parts of the immediate neighbourhood of Hampstead, by the contemplated destruction of Belsize Park. Last autumn, the furniture, paintings, and books at Belsize House were brought to the hammer, preparatory to the pulling down of the mansion, and the leasing of the noble park to such Londoners as may wish to retire from the smoke and bustle of the town to that pleasant, airy suburb, rendered classical by the famous spirits by whom it has been inhabited during the last two centuries. Sir Henry Vane, Sir Richard Steele, Mark Akenside, Coleridge, Joanna Baillie, Leigh Hunt, Shelley, Keats, Hazlitt, and Lamb are a few of the celebrities whose names have been associated with that delightful upland district, as residents, or frequent visitors. It was from his secluded dwelling among the pleasant lanes of Hampstead that Leigh Hunt, while editor of the *Examiner*, in its earlier days, was transferred, by the harsh mandate of judge-made law, to Surrey gaol, for calling the Prince Regent "an Adonis of fifty;" and from that prison he addressed the following—and many another—beautiful sonnet to his favourite haunts:—

Sweet upland! to whose walks with fond repair,  
Out of the western slope, I took my rise,  
Day after day, and on these feverish eyes  
Met the moist fingers of the bathing air—  
If health, unearned of thee, I may not share,  
Keep it, I pray thee, where my memory lies,  
In thy green lanes, brown dells, and breezy skies,  
Till I return, and find thee doubly fair.

Belsize Park, which is now being broken up, and will soon be converted into a London-suburban-villa district, with its fine modern church, its pretentious tavern, and all those other parasitical edifices which grow up so rapidly in such a locality, is only a small remnant of the ancient manor of Belsize. At one time, as we learn from Park's *History of Hampstead*, the manor extended all the way down to Kentish Town including the beautiful slope on the right hand as you ascend Haverstock Hill, which commands so fine a view of Highgate, one of the most picturesque villages in England, in spite of its nearness to the "Fog-Babylon." Antiqua-

pose a most Melodious and Delightful Harmony. Every Morning at Seven a Cock the Musick begins to play and continues the whole Day thro'; and any persons inclined to walk and divert themselves in the Morning may as cheaply breakfast themselves there on Tea or Coffee, as in their own Chambers. And for the convenience of single Persons or Families, who reside at Hampstead, there are Coaches prepared to ply the 2 places, which, by the least Notice given, shall attend at their lodgings or Houses for sixpence per Passenger; and for the Security of his Guests, there are 12 stout Fellows completely armed to patrol betwixt London and Belsize, to prevent the Insults of Highwaymen or Footpads which may infest the road.

The latter sentence would sound rather strange in a Cremorne-garden handbill of 1853; but highwaymen and footpads were to be found on all the roads round London in those days. The papers of that time contained frequent proclamations, offering a reward of £100 for taking any highwayman within five miles of London or Westminster; and "a pardon to any accomplice who should discover and apprehend such highwayman." The satirical poem called "Belsize House," published about two years after the opening of the place as a public garden, throws ridicule on the patrol announcement, and even questions whether the men appointed to protect the visitors would not be the worst aggressors:—

Assuring them that thirty men shall be  
Upon the road for their security;  
But whether one half of the rabble guard  
(Whist t'other half's asleep on watch and ward)  
Don't rob the people they pretend to save,  
I to the opinion of the reader leave.

It appears to have been a place of resort for people of all classes. There was no charge for admission, the proprietor trusting solely to the profit he derived from the refreshments furnished. Certain days of the week, however, were set apart for visitors of quality, when immense crowds attended. In the *St. James's Journal* of June 7th, 1722, we read that "On Monday last, the appearance of nobility and gentry at Belsize was so great that they reckoned between three and four hundred coaches; at which time a wild deer was hunted down and killed in the park, before the company, which gave near three hours' diversion." The amusements were not always of so innocent a character. "Whatever they may have been on fashionable days, they seem to have been so rough at other times as to have provoked magisterial interference.

The *St. James's Journal*, May 24th, 1722, contains a notice that "the Court of Justices at Hicke's-hall have ordered the high constable of Holborn division to issue his precepts to the petty constables and head-borough of the parish of Hampstead, to prevent all unlawful gaming, r. o. t. s. &c., at Belsize-house, and the Great Room at Hampstead." From all accounts



OLD BELSIZE HOUSE, HAMPTSTEAD.—FROM A PRINT OF THE TIME.

rians have found notices of the "manor of Belses, near Hamstead," as far back as the commencement of the fourteenth century; but there are not many particulars regarding any of its residents, till we come down to a later period. In the reign of Henry VIII., a Sir Armigall Wade, Clerk of the Council to that monarch, resided at Belsize House; and at a later period, his son, Sir William, who was Clerk of the Council to Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards Ambassador to Spain, lived there also. Old Gerard, who was at that time gardener to Lord Burleigh, was in the habit of botanising in that locality. In describing the *habitat* of betony with white flowers, he says, "I found it in a wood, by a village called Hampstead, near unto a worshipful gentleman's house (one of the Clerks of the Queen's Council, called Mr. Wade), from whence I brought plants for my garden." Belsize was afterwards the seat of Thomas Lord Watton, whose eldest daughter and co-heir married Henry Lord Stanhope, son of the first Earl of Chesterfield. The estate, which is held under the Church of Westminster, continued in the hands of the Chesterfield family till 1807, when the lease was sold to Thomas Forsyth, Germain Lavie, Thomas Roberts, and James Abel, Esqs., in separate lots—the latter holding that portion which contained Belsize-house and park. The house, which was taken down last autumn, was a modern edifice, having been built on the site of the old mansion about the latter end of last century. Among other tenants who have lived there during the present century the most noted was the Hon. Spencer Perceval, who was assassinated by Bellingham. The last tenant was Mr. Palmer, of Bedford-row.

The most famous portion of the history of Belsize was the twenty-five years, commencing in 1720, the year of the South Sea scheme, and ending in 1745, the year of the Rebellion. During the whole of that time it appears to have been the most famous place of public entertainment in the neighbourhood of London; indeed, it must have been much better patronised by the nobility and gentry of that age than any of our public places of entertainment of a similar description at the present day. In *Read's Journal*, July 15, 1721, we read that—

Last Saturday their Royal Highnesses the Prince (afterwards George II.) and Princess of Wales dined at Belsize-house, near Hampstead, attended by several persons of quality; where they were entertained with the diversion of hunting, and such others, as the place affords; with which they seemed well pleased, and at their departure were very liberal to the servants.

From a broadside, without date, but which is understood to have been published about the same period, we take the accompanying view of the mansion, said to have been erected in the reign of Charles II., and also the following placard:—

## BELSIZE HOUSE.

These are to give Notice that Belsize is now opened for the whole season, and that all things are most commodiously concerted for the Reception of Gentlemen and Ladies; the Park, Wilderness, and Gardens being wonderfully improved, and filled with variety of Birds, which com-

Belsize appears to have far exceeded Vauxhall, or any of our modern places of public entertainment in immorality and dissipation. The last notice we have seen relating to it is in the newspapers of 1745, in which year it is understood to have been converted into a private residence.

Those who wish to see the place before it is completely metamorphosed into modern crescents, terraces, and squares, may still have an opportunity. We are glad to learn that the beautiful avenue leading from Hampstead-hill to the house, which belonged to the place when it was open to the public, will not be cut down. It is also said that pains will be taken to preserve the park and grounds as much in their present state as possible. In that case the public will derive great gain from the breaking up of the park, as it will be thrown open to pedestrians, instead of being so carefully walled and hedged round as it has been ever since we can remember.

**A WINDFALL.**—The late Thomas Spooner, Esq., of London (who died in 1839), went from Westmoreland, his native place, when about twenty-one years of age, to London, where he amassed a very considerable property, which, on his decease, he disposed of by a somewhat remarkable will. After bequeathing pecuniary legacies (amounting to about £25,000 in the aggregate), and also certain annuities to relatives, friends, and domestics, and devising the whole of his real estate to his wife for her life, he proceeds to say:—"I at present leave my real estate undisposed of." The testator never made any future disposition thereof; and, as he was an only child, and died without child or parent, there sprang up at his death a host of claimants as heirs-at-law and next of kin, several of whom prosecuted their claims to the residuary personal estate (about £15,000) in the Court of Chancery. The Master's decision was, however, given in favour of a poor widow in Preston, named Turner. The widow of the testator having died last year, the co-heirs to the real estates are a devise of one Richard Smythies and one John Willan, remote descendants from two aunts of the testator. They were both, until the windfall, poor men—the latter, indeed, has for some time been receiving parochial relief. An issue from the Court of Chancery was directed to be tried at the recent Liverpool Assizes, for the purpose of testing the relative merits of the claims of these two poor men and their rival, a person bearing the same name as the testator. The claim of the two co-heirs seems to have been so well established that the formality of a trial in court was dispensed with by their opponent, Spooner consenting (on the advice of his professional advisers) to a verdict being entered in favour of Smythies's devise and Willan, they giving a conditional promise to pay £1000 to Spooner. Thus those persons become the inheritors of real estates in several southern counties worth about £50,000.

**THE WHITE RIVER IN CENTRAL AFRICA.**—A letter from Cairo, 20th ult., states that M. Vaudry, the Sardinian Vice-Consul, who for several years past has established commercial relations on the banks of the White River in Central Africa, has been massacred by the tribe of the Bahris at a place called Koudokoro, near the Austrian Mission. That mission has lost the greater number of its members, but still maintains itself through the indefatigable energy of Father Knobler.





RUINS AT VARNA, AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.

## VARNA AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of the appearance of Varna after the conflagration described in our Journal of last week. Our Correspondent states:—

"Varna, which is one of the dirtiest labyrinths of modern times, was very nearly destroyed by the recent fire. As there was a fresh breeze blowing, the whole street of the Bazaar was soon in a blaze. Adjoining this street there are, unfortunately, three large magazines, filled with powder and shells, &c., and the danger of an explosion was imminent. Seamen from the fleet, with small fire-engines, and French and English soldiers from their camps on the hills around Varna soon swarmed into the town. Blankets were served out in hundreds and covered the roofs of the magazines, which were then played upon by the engines. In the mean time large bodies of troops were engaged in pulling down houses to cut off the progress of the fire. French and English all worked together, and on the tops of many a house were to be seen Zouaves and English sailors with their hatchets, working in the most heroic manner, and exposing themselves to the greatest dangers. Below them, in the streets, the scene was not quite so creditable to the two nations. Robbery and drunkenness prevailed among a few; but the temptation was certainly great.

"The streets were strewn in every direction with Turkish linen, bales of tobacco, cigars in thousands, pickles, brandy and wine-cases, preserved meats, bottles of beer, Turkish books, money-chests; and, worst of all, large casks of spirits, with the contents of which many a man's canteen was speedily filled. The poor Turks fled away as fast as they could, with what goods they were able to save. The Sketch shows the aspect of the town the morning after the fire; the powder-magazines are on the left. The French and English lost large quantities of grain and provisions, which had been contained in large storehouses."

## BOAT ATTACK, ALAND ISLES.

THE accompanying Sketch, which we have received from an officer of the Baltic Fleet, represents a gallant affair in the Aland Isles, on the 9th ult., when H.M.S. *Gorgon*, unsupported by the fire of any other ships, cut out eight of the enemy's boats. In the gig were Captain Cracroft, and Mr. Llewellyn, Assistant-Surgeon. In the cutter, Lieutenant Michell; and in the pinnace, Mr. Royce, midshipman. The pinnace threw several shells amongst the trees; and the fire from the other boats was so well directed, that the enemy would not show themselves. In the Sketch the cutter is represented pulling in under fire of the other boats. The loss of the enemy was unknown: they fired very badly. There were no casualties on the part of the English.

IMPROVED DIETARY FOR THE RUSSIANS.—The scale of victualling the Russian prisoners of war on their arrival is to be two-thirds of A. B. allowance, except in bread, which is to be served out to them in full allowance, viz. 1lb of biscuit or 1½lb. of soft bread. Their articles of food will be as follows:—Biscuit or soft bread, sugar, tea or chocolate, oatmeal, mustard, pepper, vinegar, fresh meat daily (when it can be procured), or fresh vegetables; or salt pork, or salt beef, peas, flour, suet, and currants or raisins, when fresh cannot be procured. There are at present only three Russian fishermen on board the *Devonshire*, and they express themselves highly satisfied with their rations. They declare they eat more meat in one week where they now are than they could obtain in one month when they were at home at their avocation as fishermen, and they would be truly happy to have their families to share their present fare with them.

RUSSIAN ENCROACHMENTS.—The Norwegian Storting has lately held several protracted sittings respecting an appeal to be made to the Executive for getting the common frontier of Russia and Norway fixed and settled. It has been complained that for years past Russia has been quietly encroaching on the Norwegian territory, and the Storting demands that to this sneaking style of invasion the Government of the United Kingdom will put an end.

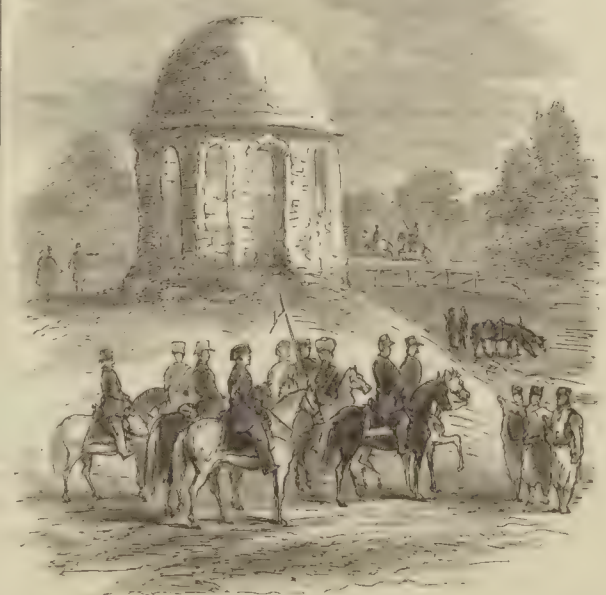
## THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

(The two following letters have been, by some means, considerably delayed; as will be seen by reference to our Correspondent's Letters in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Aug. 29.)

GIURGEVO, July 25, 1854.

GIURGEVO which, a week ago, contained but fifty people, daily resumes a more busy appearance. One cannot exactly say how it happens; but dwellers appear in the morning where not a soul was seen overnight. It puzzles naturalists to ascertain how certain ponds are stocked with fish. It is quite impossible to discover how such a town as Giurgevo is repopulated with men, how it recovers the inhabitants which it had lost, and how they return to their homes. Were they hidden in cellars, or in haystacks, or in fruit-trees? Lines of posts are placed across each street at night. Patrols are busy at every moment of the day; yet the

MONUMENT AT CROCE DI PETRA, AT KALOUGARREN.  
(SEE PAGE 243)

BOAT ATTACK, BY H.M.S. "GORGON," ON ONE OF THE ALAND ISLES.

people enter without being seen or questioned; they find their way into the houses, and may be seen endeavouring to introduce some order into their dwellings, which, in most instances, have not been respected by the Turks. Giurgevo has not been lucky in this respect. In 1828 the Russians destroyed the citadel on the Danube bank, and levelled the works landwards. It is now an open town, with a few main streets diverging from a common centre. When the Russians occupied Wallachia last year they took possession of Giurgevo in force, and the Turks were unable to discover a better means of annoying them than that of bombarding the town. They accordingly spent a whole day in casting projectiles of all kinds into the houses of the inhabitants, and succeeded in doing considerable damage to their own subjects, without inflicting any injury on their enemy; for, with the exception of a few generals and officers, the Russians were encamped out of reach. The Russians, however, repaid the Turks in their own coin, and sent up heavy guns into the island of Rhamadan. They thus destroyed the shipping in the Lom, a small river which forms a natural harbour Rusechuk. The Turks did not again venture to bombard until some





THE CAMP, A NIGHT SCENE

weeks after the commencement of the siege of Silistria, when they again threw shells into the place; the inhabitants, however, had left in considerable numbers, carefully concealing their more valuable effects but leaving furniture in many of their houses. After the abandonment of the town by the Russians, the Turks were afraid to occupy it, and strictly prohibited the entrance of the place to their soldiers; but a band of plunderers, Bashi-bozouks and others, sailed down the Danube, landed below the town, and broke open all the best houses. The Turkish soldiers afterwards entered the place, and did not spare much of the remains. Still some sort of order was maintained, and although much was broken and damaged, comparatively little was carried off by the regular troops. Enough is still left in Giurgevo to render it an acceptable place of residence; and I have abandoned with pleasure the minarets and narrow streets of the Turkish city for the broad and well-

paved thoroughfares of the Wallachian town, with its brilliant little churches neatly trimmed and burnished. There is, in truth, something exquisite in the sensation of exchanging the privations of a Turkish town for the luxuries of a European one. In Rustchuk you drink water; in Giurgevo, you may, if you prefer it, drink champagne. Instead of a surly and listless Mussulman population, you fall in with people who are polite and kindly, whatever may be their real feelings towards you. One breathes a purer air too, where the streets are wide and open, and unencumbered with the mud and offal of every house; and besides, it is such a luxury to have one's wants attended to after a fashion unlike that of the Turks. A want in Turkey is not a simple thing. It embraces every detail. A dinner for instance. The meat is not to be had. It must be ordered or obtained by a note from the Governor, then it scarcely is meat in the proper sense of the word; it is a

piece of flesh unartistically cut, the remains of an old and overworked ox. Then as to bread—the baker takes you aside and says, “I cannot sell you bread just now, the Governor has charge of all the ovens, and there are soldiers around, but send to me at nightfall.” You send at nightfall, and obtain a small ill-baked brown loaf, with more bran and sand in it than flour, and this you are glad to get. The same difficulty is met in every detail of your wants, and when you sit down to dinner, you find that everything is detestable, at the same time that you congratulate yourself on your success in obtaining it. Contrast all this with a European meal, ordered and dispatched within the hour, in a spacious casino, with blinds and curtains, neatly ornamented. Giurgevo is better than its neighbour Rustchuk, where leisure is only given to think of necessary requirements for daily existence.

It is only fair to say of the Russians that they did not



INTERIOR OF A WALLACHIAN HUT.



commit any act of plunder as they retired. They are, probably, too politic to do anything of the kind, although they are accused of it daily; but their object is to conciliate, not to make enemies of this population; and it would be unwise on their part to commit depredations. If the Turks do not change their habits in this respect they will add very little to their popularity amongst the Wallachians. They will give a bad example to the English and French troops, which will be probably prone to follow in their footsteps; and none but the severest punishment will be sufficient to put an end to the system. I foresee considerable difficulty in the way however. The Turks, especially the Irregulars, have been guilty of a great deal of plundering and other crimes in their own provinces. They pillaged the Dobrudja as they left it; they threw all the barley on which they could lay their hands into wells, and the grains swelling burst the masonry work. They burnt the villages up to within five miles of Sohumla. They plundered the peasantry, and even travellers in the Balkans between Eski Djumma and Adrianople; and it is hardly to be expected that they will have much compunction in doing the same throughout Wallachia, unless a speedy termination is put to their propensities. Omer Pacha is very willing, and doubtless endeavours, to stop or to punish such delinquents as come under his notice; but he has a number of Pachas under him who screen the offenders, and must be supposed, on that account, to have some interest in doing so. They not only do not punish men who have been guilty of breaking every sort of law, but they assist in preventing the facts, when they have become public, from reaching the ears of the Commander-in-Chief. It is, therefore, without astonishment that I learn how seriously displeased is Omer Pacha with most of the Generals under his command. He has given vent to his feelings publicly since his arrival at Rustchuk, and accused his Generals openly of suppressing the truth in many instances, and telling direct untruths in others. He accuses them *en masse* of idleness, and complains, with justice, that Pachas sit at a distance, smoking their chibouques when they ought to be in the field of action. Hassan Pacha was the first to feel the weight of his displeasure. In addition to severe censure for the weakness of his arrangements in the affair of the 7th, he has been reproached with inaction on the day of the battle. It is a poor example for a General of Division to give, to remain at a safe distance from the enemy whilst his soldiers are led to hard-fought victory by foreign officers, who have the too great complaisance to volunteer their services, certain as they are to become the first victims of a noted want of generalship. Hassan Pacha's sole occupation on the 7th inst. was to sit on the batteries of Rustchuk, smoking his pipe and now and then taking a shot across the river at a Russian with a Minié rifle. Other officers, against whom the charges were less grave, were grouped in a general accusation, that they gave a bad example to their men, who had been working hard for many days in fortifying their positions, and received no assistance or encouragement from their chiefs; who, so far from visiting or directing their efforts, were more generally inclined to take their ease in their houses at Rustchuk, taking their siestas during the extreme heats of the day. It is truly wonderful indeed that so much has been done by the Turks in the short time which has elapsed since the passage of the Danube. They have built three bridges over the small arm of the Danube, and completed the connection between Slobodzie and Rhamadan, between Giurgevo and the same island, and between Rhamadan and the insulated mound on which once stood the citadel of Giurgevo. They have levelled the batteries of the Russians on the island, and built several redoubts to check a hostile advance, in case of a defeat, either from the heights of Slobodzie or Giurgevo. They have intrenched the heights just mentioned by a series of works, the plan of which was given by our engineers, and the construction of which is so strong, that they form an almost impassable barrier to the enemy's attacks. They have intrenched a large portion of Giurgevo itself, enclosing the principal church, the quarantine and barracks in one continued line; and they had, besides, during the whole of the time they were so occupied, the arduous labour of patrolling the front before a vigilant enemy and holding the main streets of Giurgevo at night against a surprise. The soldiers have done all this with little or no assistance from forced labour of any other kind.

Regular battues have been made throughout Rustchuk and its neighbourhood to obtain labourers; and it required all the cunning of the police to discover the hiding-places of the Bulgarians. In the streets for days there was no male inhabitant to be seen, except such as were either too old or too young to serve the purpose of digging at the trenches, or hauling the heavy boats along the Danube. The Bulgarians who do not serve as soldiers were unwilling to stir a hand in assisting the Turks to advance or strengthen themselves. In the house where I lived at Rustchuk, it was ludicrous to see the shifts of the young men to avoid the perpetually recurring visits of the police. The door was barred, and only opened when it was supposed that the hidiers were in safe concealment. At last, one day a couple of saplings made their way in from behind, seized our two Bulgarians, and took them off in triumph. The result of these proceedings is evident. The Bulgarians once caught are treated roughly, and kept sometimes six days together away from home; the Turks knowing full well the difficulty of catching them once they get away. Forced labour, impressment, or any other rigorous measure of the same kind, are almost necessities in such a country as Bulgaria, the peasant being disaffected, and yielding only to force. As for the works which have been made here since the 7th, they are all admirable, although some of them have been somewhat criticised. The batteries on the island are said to be commanded from above, and to be of comparatively little use in the event of a repulse from Slobodzie. Now, their only object in any case is to oppose the advance of an enemy already possessed of those heights. The intrenchment above the cliffs is, however, admirable; but it is remarked of the lines within the town of Giurgevo that they enclose a part of the town only, and though the guns enfilade the streets, the houses have been left standing, and were an enemy once in possession of them, the trenches would be held with great difficulty. Perhaps it was considered that these houses might be thrown down in case of need; but before that could be done, after an alarm, the enemy would probably be in possession. It will not be long, however, before that defect is remedied by more extensive works outside the town. It is proposed to refit the old external defences of the place; and there are French engineers at work with that view. The bridge which connects Giurgevo with the Island of Rhamadan is also a feeble specimen of architecture, which excited the disapprobation of one of the Pachas. He called the builder before him, and after giving him various hard names, gave him a kick, followed by another—the patient or the subject, as medical men would say, receiving the punishment with great equanimity. A similar scene of chastisement had been enacted a few days previously, by Achmet Pacha, who slapped the ears of a Pacha of Artillery because he had placed his ammunition waggons under a cliff, about 300 yards from the places where the guns were to be worked. These incidents are examples of what sort of officers there are in the Turkish army, and what style of punishment is considered fit for officers who commit errors of judgment or mistakes of execution.

The materials for the erection of a bridge of boats across the Danube, opposite Rustchuk, are progressing. Numerous caïques have arrived from the upper part of the Danube, and droves of oxen are employed in bringing the necessary timber to the shore. The depth of the river was ascertained a few days since by a party of English sailors, who came here from Varna to assist in the erection of the bridge. The result caused considerable astonishment. The greatest depth of the water at

Rustchuk is seven fathoms, about forty-two feet. The breadth of the river is between 800 and 900 yards at the narrowest points. Our sailors, who are under command of a Lieutenant, are accompanied by Prince Leiningen, who is in our naval service, and speaks English like a born Briton. They rode into Rustchuk a few days since, accompanied by Captain Bent's company of Sappers, all mounted on pack-saddles, with the Union Jack flying in front of them. The conduct of these men has been good generally, but precautions are necessary to prevent them from indulging too freely in the cheap wine of the country. It is quite amusing to see the sailors patting the Egyptians on the cheek, and saying, "*Inglis bono*"—a sentence which the Arab repeats with great gusto, adding always, "*Moscow no bono*." The utmost friendliness exists between them; but quarrels sometimes occur, and the sailors frequently express their anger at the summary proceedings of unintelligent sentries, who detain them, and push them about more rudely than they think requisite. Copying as much as possible the habits of the country, our tars often present a ludicrous spectacle. They have abandoned cutty-pipes for chibouques, to which they fasten the largest bowls they can find. They also imitate the Turks in smoking cigarettes; but they make them of letter-paper, and about twice the size of an ordinary cigar. In the dark, when they indulge in the latter pastime, they look like small volcanoes in a state of eruption.

The camp at Slobodzie assumes every day a more permanent and military appearance. It has lost much of its first picturesqueness in consequence. The natural glades before, and the precipitous ground behind it, form a natural position of the best kind. It was accordingly occupied before the town of Giurgevo. The soldiers having at first but few tents, rigged out all sorts of substitutes. Sticks were planted in the ground and made to support either willow boughs cut in the neighbouring island, or old Turkish carpet of various patterns and devices. Some were larger than others, but many were so slight that they merely covered the head and chest of the soldiers, leaving the rest of their body exposed. So long as the fine weather lasted, however, these temporary tents were sufficient to keep off dews and the sun; but we have had three or four remarkable thunderstorms within the last few days, which made the position of ill-sheltered men extremely unpleasant. The willow boughs and carpets are fast disappearing, and are replaced by tents. The sketch I send you shows a portion of the camp.

The Russians have not done much to annoy the Turks since they assumed their present position. They made two reconnaissances a few days after the works of Slobodzie were commenced, but their force on this occasion did not exceed one battalion of infantry and two regiments of cavalry. They had the art to make their infantry look ex-

trêmement imposing at a distance, by drawing them up in lines only one deep, simulating three battalions, where they had but one in reality. This, however, is the least of their arts. On the day of their last reconnaissance, they were followed by a party of Turkish cavalry, and Skender Bey made several dashes at them. They always eluded the pursuit, however, and no harm was done. They retired safely behind their sentries, who seemed to cover a large amount of ground. Skender Bey, who thought he might cut off one of them, charged with four or five men, and was astonished to find them holding their ground at his approach. There they stood, twenty in number, as coolly as if no enemy were in sight. The cause was soon explained; they were sentinels of straw, very ingeniously made, and entirely deceptive. One of them was brought into Giurgevo, as a curiosity, and excited no little surprise. But the Russians must have had considerable merriment watching the operations of Skender Bey, taking precautions against straw sentries as against a real enemy. There were six of these shams still standing near the Frateschtli a few days ago. The Russians are encamped on the hills above that village, and their tents and huts stretch a long way to their left at Doya. Deserters from the Cossacks state that their force at present amounts to sixteen regiments of infantry and six batteries of twelve guns. It does not seem that their cavalry is on the increase, and this seems extraordinary, if there be any truths in the accounts of augmentation of forces. In a reconnaissance made a few days since towards Frateschtli three or four squadrons of cavalry and Cossacks were all that appeared. A wood, which covers the ground in front of Slobodzie was scoured, and found to contain only a few horsemen. It does not appear that the Russians are fortifying their position. This may prove great confidence, or the intention of a future retreat: we have had too little marks of the former quality in the Russians to put much faith in its existence now. I cannot help thinking that, even if peace be made at this moment, Russia will have lost, by her slowness and indecision in war a large part of that moral prestige which surrounded her for so many years of this century. The more we consider the causes of her defeats before Silistria and here, the more one becomes convinced that she has ceased to be, or never was, the power which she had the renown of being. A closer inspection of the field of battle of the 7th leads to a better appreciation of her military value than was possible before. Not only was she unable to repulse the landing of 2000 men, crossing the river at long intervals, but she was unable, for four hours after their landing, to do more than drive them from the positions which they had taken up in the interior of the

island. The first movements of the Turks will be easily explained by reference to the map I send you. The first landing, under General Cannon and Bekir Pacha, took place at A, the others at B. Both divisions made their attack on the same point. General Cannon's detachment advanced along the creek from A towards the Russian redoubt C, and was only forced back when in sight of that work. Arnold and his men took possession of the redoubt C for a moment, but were soon driven back to the redoubt D, where they were killed, together with Meynell and his detachment. They had the extreme disadvantage of fighting behind a Russian work, of which the parapets were necessarily sloping upwards towards the enemy. Their only defence was, therefore, with the bayonet. The Russians succeeded in driving out the three detachments, which landed at the upper part of Rhamadan, but they failed completely in destroying that which operated from the lower landing. In the afternoon they made no less than four combined attacks against the Turks at A. They marched their troops from the bridge (E), and whilst they lined the creek (F) with men, they directed detachments to march round and attack the Turks from two sides (G and H). Four times the Russians charged them with the bayonet and were repulsed. The Turks were under the disadvantage already noticed of fighting behind a Russian work, but they had succeeded in raising parapets on the wings of the work, which were their salvation. The Russians saw at last that they could not force this point, and they abandoned the island. They had boasted that, as the plains were without fortifications the Turks would be worsted. The Turks, however, under every disadvantage of bad generalship and small numbers, drove the Russians from their redoubt, and forced them to evacuate a strong position. These are facts which cannot be denied, and which are calculated as much to diminish the prestige of Russian military power as to raise the morale of the troops which are opposed to it.

GIURGEVO, August 4, 1854.



him, and prudence should suggest to him to spare his steed. Halim Pacha, General of Cavalry, and known rather for a sleepy disposition than for any active qualities, commanded the expedition; which was accompanied by Captain Symmons, R.E., Lieut.-Colonel Dien, Captains de Roman and Jumel; Prince Stourdza, now Mochlis Pacha; General Prim, and all his aides-de-camp, including a lady neatly attired in the dress of a *sous-lieutenant*. At six o'clock we passed the village of Frateschtli, where Prince Stourdza had the chagrin of finding that the summer residence of his wife's brother, which occupies a commanding position there, had been entered and plundered by the Turks. Passing the Russian camp on the hills above Frateschtli, we descended into the valley on the other side, crossed a stream which the Russians had dammed to form a lake, and entered the village of Staneschtli. The houses in this place appeared to have been the headquarters of the Russian staff. There were bowers of oak-branches on the shady side of the semliks; and the ground was strewn around with letters addressed to various general officers; large masses of wood for burning were stacked on the right of the village, and several hundred quarters of barley were discovered on the left, fresh taken from the ear, the remains of a stack standing at no great distance. Everything around appeared to indicate that the Russians had gathered materials around them for a permanent stay, and had made a precipitate retreat. Extensive traces of encampments were found on the hills around. Large kneading shades, and enormous ovens dug out in the earth, bore marks of recent use, and proved the presence of a larger force upon the ground than could have been supposed from the hasty view obtained on a previous reconnaissance. A halt and slight refectory for man and beast were followed by a *medjlis*, at which it was determined to leave Petrichi—our first destination—on the right, and push along the road to Kalougaren. Advanced detachments were thrown out in front, and to the right and left, and Skender Bey, with his Irregulars, was followed by the Cossacks and the Regulars. The Cossacks were formed in single lines, the Regulars in troops, and in this order we advanced upon a plain, of which the undulating surface was covered with green crops of maize. A few peasants were to be met at considerable intervals, cutting down barley; but the feature of the moment was solitude. Now and then a hare started from under the hoofs of the flanking parties, and, crossing the road, was hunted unsuccessfully by a pack of curs, which had followed us from the village. With these exceptions, there seemed to be no living creature about the country. Presently, however, a couple of arabas, drawn by oxen, were seen before us, crossing the road at no great distance. The drivers had perceived us, and, in mortal fear, were goading



their slow-paced cattle to quicker speed, in order to avoid us. But Skender Bey put spurs to his horse, by a peremptory summons brought them to a stand. "Where are the Russians? What are they doing?" A flood of such questions followed each other, but the answers were tinged by the fears of the speakers, who appeared more ready to be off than to tell the truth. They talked with wonderful volubility, without producing anything worthy of attention or trust. The loquacity of timidity is a piteous thing to witness. I had thought the Wallachian peasant less degraded than the Bulgarian, but the two races are on equal terms as regards intelligence. Long habits of docility to feudal masters have made the Wallach as poor-hearted a fellow as the Bulgarian, under Turkish despotism. The Bulgarian is still sufficiently uncivilised to believe in the Czar: Constantinople, for him, is Czargrad—the City of the Czar. The Wallach is so far advanced as to feel that Russian domination is not a blessing; but I suspect his intelligence does not carry him much further. There is a distinctive mark about the Wallach which makes him bear a striking contrast to the Bulgarian. He allows his hair and beard to grow; and, as he never combs them, but allows them to float wildly round, they give him a savage look, which is enhanced by the white apparel which he usually wears. A calico shirt, and broad trousers of the same materials, a leather thong for a belt, a lamb's-wool cap, sometimes white, sometimes black, are the summer attire which he wears. The Bulgarian shaves his head, leaving a scalp lock similar to that of the Indians and Turks; and sumptuary laws make him wear black fur or black linen turbans; whilst his body is commonly covered with cloth trousers, and supported by broad belts of stuffs round the middle. The Wallach is much more animated in expression and manner than the peasant of the other side. His features are purer and nobler, and rarely bear resemblance to the Scythian type of his neighbour, who usually appears with broad face, flat nose, and a skull depressed at the crown.

Leaving the Wallachs to proceed with their teams, we resumed our march, and an hour afterwards halted at a group of houses and stables forming a post station at this time, completely abandoned by men and beasts. The Turkish soldiers helped themselves to barley from the lofts, but were deprived of water by the want of ropes to a well about fifty yards deep. A few cart-loads of the necessary fluid had, however, been taken along, in anticipation of such a result, and the men did not lack either drink or food. After leaving this station, the aspect of the country began to change. At first short scrub succeeded to the cultivated fields, and then thick forest covered the ground on both sides of the road. It was an admirable place for an ambuscade, for the flanking parties were necessarily thrown off to the front; but the march was not slackened on this account, and the troops proceeded in very gay humour, the wood assuming a more picturesque appearance from the change of ground, now no longer so flat or so monotonous as before. After three hours' ride through the forest, the advance paused on the brow of a wooded hill, overlooking the river Salos. On the right lay the village of Croce di Petra, so called from a commemorative monument of great age, erected by Prince Michael. Before us, lay the river, more like a stagnant marsh than a running stream, and a bridge, partially burnt by the Russians in their retreat. Beyond the river—a second branch of which, once bridged, was impassable from the firing of this structure—lay the village of Kalougaren, composed of neat white houses, which were distinctly visible amongst the trees. Skender Bey, with a few men, dashed across the water below the bridge, galloped along the causeway on the other side, across the second ford into the village, but only caught a momentary sight of three Cossacks, who had already mounted and run. The streets and houses were scoured in vain for more, but no signs of them were found. Beyond Kalougaren the road appeared to wind through the same sort of forest as that which we had already passed; and it was not thought prudent to proceed much further in that direction. Skender Bey accordingly returned, and soon reappeared, driving before him the few inhabitants whom he could muster together. A confused examination was made, from which very unsatisfactory intelligence was obtained, and a course was pursued which lawyers so commonly accuse each other of adopting. Instead of skillfully extracting the truth, leading questions were put to the peasants who answered altogether, so that no connected details could be obtained. Many villages, at no great distance from each other, having similar names, were confounded with each other. Budel, near Kalougaren, was ingeniously mistaken, by the questioners, for Buderichti, on the other side of the Dumboritz, and numbers of the officers present were thereby convinced that the Russians still remain in force between the Salos and the Argiech; whereas it was likely that the only enemy on this side the latter river were a few Cossacks. Captain Symmons offered to restore the bridges on the Salos in two hours, which would enable the Turks to feel the ground right and left of Kalougaren; but the fears of the Pacha counterbalanced all such advice; and it was determined to return at once, the position of Croce di Petra being considered unsafe to remain in. The mount was accordingly sounded in a hurry, and after a seven-hours' ride, during which the horses had neither water nor food, the retrograde march commenced. The cavalry encamped the same night in the village of Staneschti, many of the horses being disabled; the European officers and your Correspondent reaching Giurgevo after sunset, having ridden fifteen Turkish leagues (sixty miles), and spent sixteen hours on horseback.

The monument of Croce di Petra, of which I send you a sketch, commemorates the victory of Prince Michael of Wallachia over Sultan Mahmoud in 1595. The Sultan sent an army of 180,000 men under the Grand Vizier Sinan Pacha, to reduce the Principality to its old obedience. For some weeks this army was unable to pass the Danube, but it ultimately succeeded in driving Prince Michael to Kalgugaren. There a corps of Hungarians joined the Wallachian army, and raised its effective force to 25,000 fighting men. With these Prince Michael attacked the Turks, who fled across the bridge, carrying with them, in flight, Sinan Pacha, who fell into the water, and was saved only by the courage of one of his followers, a soldier named Hassan. Several other Pachas, less fortunate than their chief, were captured by the Wallachs; and Prince Michael, surrounded by his Boyards, off with his own hand, the head of the chief of them, Karaman Pacha. He pursued the Turks to Giurgevo, where, in the passage of the river, they lost large numbers of men.

The monument of Prince Michael is now falling to ruin, typifying, as it were, the state to which the country has been reduced since the Wallachs lost the spirit of their ancestors.

Numerous inhabitants of Giurgevo, who come in daily from Bucharest, say that the Russians have entirely abandoned the town, and that, on the 2nd inst., the Cossacks were at the distance of two hours on the road towards the Sereth. The public records, engrossed by Messrs. Budberg and Halsehinsky, were long since removed to Fokshani, and the former gentleman left Bucharest some time ago. It is only a few days since Mr. Halsehinsky took his departure, which he did, I am informed, amidst the biases of crowds who followed him out of the town. The only Ministers remaining in the Wallachian capital are Messrs. Costaki Cantsouzene, Minister of the Interior; and Jean Philipposco, Minister of Finance; the rest have gone away with the Russians, who have left behind them, it is said, a considerable number of sick. The inhabitants, generally, have remained at Bucharest, and it is said that numbers of them came out towards Kalougaren on the 2nd, to meet the Turks, whom they supposed to be on their march forward. The Turks, however, had not stirred from Giurgevo. Slobodzie, which they occupy, has been made into a strong intrenched camp, consisting of 12 or 14 bas-

tions connected by a ditch. The retreat of the Russians had rendered the fortification of Giurgevo itself unnecessary, and for this reason the works which had been commenced were razed to the ground. The bridge of boats to connect Rustchuk with the island of Rhamadan is nearly completed, and will be a splendid means of communication; the service of victualling a large army by carques being one of great fatigue and expense.

The Turks have been deeply flattered by the presentation, a few days since, of a letter to Omer Pacha, in which Queen Victoria compliments the army on its bravery in defending Silistria. The letter was presented by Captain Symmons.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE embarkation of the drafts for the 13th and 57th Regiments waiting for transport at Cork has been countermanded.

THE 21st and 63rd depôts, now at Battevant; and the 57th, at Limerick, will form a reserve battalion at Birr.

THE Royal Sappers and Miners have increased the bounty to men under twenty-five joining their corps to £5 12s. 6d.

ORDERS have been sent out to British North America for two companies of Artillery, now in garrison at Montreal and Quebec, to return to head-quarters at Woolwich forthwith. They are to bring with them their horses and full equipments.

THE Admiralty are advertising for tenders to be sent in on the 12th inst., for the conveyance of sundry military stores to Sydney, New South Wales, Melbourne, Jamaica, and Barbadoes.

IN consequence of cholera having broken out amongst the crew of the ship *Clive*, which received on Saturday last detachments from Chatham for conveyance to Madras, the sailing of the vessel has been postponed until further orders; and the embarkation of troops for Bombay on board the *Earl of Balcarres* has been deferred until it is reported to be in a fit state to receive by the medical authorities.

THE screw despatch gun-vessel *Arrow*, 6, Lieutenant Jolliffe, completed the repair of the defects with which she left Sheerness for Portsmouth, and went out of harbour to Spithead on Sunday. She there took her powder and shell on board, and sailed for the Black Sea, it being intended, it would appear, to try the range of her Lancaster's guns and shells on the fortifications of Sebastopol rather than in the Baltic, as was at first proposed.

ANOTHER very respectable and serviceable squadron is again nearly ready for sea at Portsmouth. The majority are actually equipped, and the others are rapidly progressing. The following is the list of the ships referred to, exclusive of a number of despatch vessels, stationary ships, and tenders:—*Powerful*, 81, sailing; *Colossus*, 80, screw; *Curacoa*, 30, screw; *Harrier*, 16, screw; *Hornet*, 16, screw; *Ralcon*, 16, screw; *Malacca*, 14, screw; *Swallow*, 8, screw; *Ariel*, 8, screw; *Salamander*, 6, paddle; *Dasher*, 4, paddle; *Sealark*, 7, sailing-brig; *Rolla*, 6, sailing-brig. To the above may be added the *Wrangler* and *Beagle*, of the same class as the *Arrow*.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS TO THE FORCES IN TURKEY.—Owing to the spread of the cholera among the troops at Varna, and the consequent heavy duties which have devolved upon the two Roman Catholic chaplains with our army in the East (Messrs. Wheble and Sheehan), the Government have just despatched three more Catholic chaplains to the seat of war, to attend upon the soldiers who are of that religion. One of these new chaplains is a monastic of the Dominican order; the other two are secular priests. The outfit and passage of one of the three chaplains is to be defrayed by the liberality of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

THE LATE DEATH OF LIEUT. BURKE, ROYAL ENGINEERS, AT VARNA.—The body of this gallant officer was found, after the action in which he lost his life, with no less than thirty-three wounds upon it. The Russians had taken his sword-belt, but his sword was found hidden in a long grass close to the corpse. The ring-fingers of both hands were cut off. He was seen by the Sapper who went with him fighting desperately to the last, though surrounded by a horde of Russians. When he first leapt on shore from the boat, six soldiers charged him: two he shot with his revolver, one he cut down with his sword—the rest turned and fled. While he was encouraging the Turks, who were in the stream, to row quietly to the land, and forming them in line as they landed, conspicuous as he was in full uniform, and by his white cap cover, a number of riflemen advanced from behind a ditch and took a deliberate aim at him. Poor Burke charged them with headlong gallantry. As he got near he was struck by a ball, which broke his jaw-bone, but he rushed on, shot three men dead at close quarters with his revolver, and cleft two women through helmet and all into the brain with his sword. He was then surrounded, and while engaged in cutting his way with heroic courage through the ranks of the enemy, a sabre cut from behind, given by a dragoon as he went by, nearly severed his head from his body, and he fell dead, covered with bayonet wounds, sabre gashes, and marked with lance thrusts and bullet holes. The Sapper who was with him, stood by Mr. Burke till the last, but could not save him. He is now only recovering from his wound, and the effect of his exertions. A private letter, with reference to his death, says—"Poor Burke! he may be said to have prophesied his own end, and the manner of its compass. Many a time, with his Adams' revolver, he has in my presence loaded the several barrels, and, as one after another unerring report occurred, he would exclaim: 'There goes one Russian; there goes two, &c., &c.' upon one occasion, remarked—'But suppose one of the barrels misses fire?' 'That is not likely,' replied Burke, 'it never did so yet.' 'But suppose you kill a man with each barrel, as you think you can—what then?' 'Why, then,' exclaimed the heroic fellow, 'I will take to my sword and die like a man.' This was literally the case, and the advocates of second sight, perhaps, will record this as an instance of its existence."

STATISTICS OF SINGAPORE.—Two years after its establishment the fixed inhabitants of Singapore numbered 12,000; now they have risen to 70,000. In 1826 the whole population of the United Straits settlements, Penang, Province Wellesley, Singapore, and Malacca, was 5,500; in less than thirty years they have risen to 251,000. The value of import and export trade of the Straits settlements in 1826 was four and a quarter million sterling. In 1853 it had risen, including the intermediate trade, to eight and three-quarters millions sterling. Indeed, each succeeding year, from the foundation of Singapore, exhibits a most satisfactory and marked progress. Recently the trade has been augmented at the rate of one million sterling per annum.

AN ARGUMENT FOR THE KILT.—It has been remarked that the Highland regiments now in Turkey have suffered less from the cholera than the other French and British regiments in the East, and that the cases of cholera have been most numerous and fatal in the regiments wearing white trousers. The kilt of the Highlander is reckoned more favourable to health, as the fabric is porous and permits the free escape of the perspiration from the body, although it may become quite wet; but the contrary is the case with white duck trousers or other similar clothing, as when they become wet with perspiration they remain long in that state, and chill the body by their cold unpleasant feel, completely suspending perspiration; and therefore it is found judicious to use flannel belts for the troops.

CAMPFIRE PRODUCING INSANITY.—No less than eight persons have been admitted into the Toronto lunatic asylum in a state of insanity, occasioned by consuming quantities of campfire to prevent cholera. Some of them carried it about in their pockets, and kept from time to time eating small quantities of it. Others took it dissolved in brandy. In all cases where much of it was taken it produced insanity.

EDUCATION IN PRUSSIA.—The total number of children attending the Berlin parochial schools, amounts to 47,900, which, taking the whole population at 470,000 souls, gives an average of one in ten actually receiving public instruction in divers schools, of which there are 188, employing 1530 teachers of both sexes. These do not include schools for the Hebrew community, whose population is somewhat over 13,000 souls.

A MISCHIEVOUS WEED.—About two years ago an aquatic weed, previously unknown to the boatmen, began to spring up in a part of the Chesterfield canal, the water some time previous having become of a deep green colour. The weed spread from its starting point with amazing rapidity, and has now reached all the way between Worksop and Retford, and unless something is soon done to stop its growth, the consequences to traffic must be serious. The time required to navigate a loaded boat between the two towns just mentioned is nearly double what it was a few years ago; and near to Osberton it frequently requires the assistance of two or three horses to get a boat over the worst portions. Besides being of such rapid growth, the plant, with pressure, rolls up into great heaps the size of haystacks, so that boats are frequently brought to a complete standstill. As its stem is said to produce an immense quantity of flax-like fibres, the "mischief weed" might be converted into a useful plant.

IMPORTATION OF GERMAN TAILORS.—On Saturday morning a batch of forty-one German tailors arrived in Newcastle by the steam boat from Hamburg. They were engaged by a deputation of the employers from Newcastle, in order to fill up the places of the men now upon strike. The workmen, previous to leaving Hamburg, engaged to abjure the "Union," and very willingly agreed to the terms offered by the employers. On their arrival in Newcastle they were divided amongst the different shops; and on Monday morning their English employment commenced. Another lot have engaged to come to Newcastle on the same terms, as soon as the masters require them, and if the strike should continue there will be another immigration of foreign workmen from Hamburg.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is said that the Emperor of the French, accompanied by Prince Jerome, will proceed on the 12th to Tournay, where they are to be received by the entire Royal family of Belgium.

Mr. Otway, Secretary to the British Legation at Madrid, has been made a Knight Companion of the Bath, in token of approbation for his conduct during the recent revolution, when he performed the duties of Chargé d'Affaires.

M. de Brunnow has taken a large house at Darmstadt, and intends passing the winter at that place. It has been frequently remarked with surprise that neither M. de Brunnow nor M. de Kisseleff has returned to St. Petersburg.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, has just renewed the lease of his house in that city for the whole of the winter.

The Archbishops of York and Canterbury are about to proceed against Archdeacons Wilberforce and Denison for their Popish doctrine.

The Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin held an extraordinary public sitting on the 24th ult., to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the day when Baron Alexander de Humboldt was elected member of it. A colossal bust in marble of that illustrious man was placed in the hall where the sittings are held, in honour of the occasion.

Count Buol gave a grand dinner at Vienna on the 29th ult., in honour of Kiamil Effendi, the Turkish Ambassador to the Court of Berlin.

The estate of Ury, the property of the late Captain Barclay, was sold in Stonehaven, last week, to Mr. Baird, ironmaster, Glasgow, for £120,000.

The Servian Government has purchased a suit of diamonds 2900 ducats, to be given as a present to the daughter of the Sultan, who has just been married to the son of Redschid Pacha.

Sir Edwin Landseer is at present visiting the Hon. Mrs. Mackenzie, of Seaford, at Brahan Castle. On Wednesday week, Sir Edwin, along with several gentlemen, also at Brahan Castle, enjoyed a day's sport among the favourite subjects of his pencil—the High and red deer, when five fine specimens were brought to the ground.

Mrs. Grisi and Signor Mario arrived in the *Baltic* at New York on the 19th ult. The Musical Fund Society had chartered a steamer to meet them with a select company of ladies and gentlemen, but the early arrival of the *Baltic* took them by surprise.

The young American Bonaparte, the grandson of Prince Jerome, by his marriage with Miss Patterson, is so pleased with France and his newly-found Imperial relations, that he has accepted letters of naturalisation, and a commission as a Lieutenant in the French Army. His resignation as a Lieutenant in the Army of the United States has been sent to Washington and accepted.

Mr. John Carden, of Barnane, now undergoing imprisonment and hard labour in Clonmel Gaol, for an attempt forcibly to carry off Miss Arbuthnot, with the design of marrying her, has been superseded from the Deputy-Lieutenancy of Tipperary, in which county he holds a large estate.

Major A. D. de Wangelheim, the last of the surviving officers who served under Frederick the Great, died a few days since at Altdam, near Stettin, at the age of ninety-two.

Mr. Finney, a dentist, late of Alexandria, found a stuffed tooth in a mummy, and several teeth in other mummies which bore marks of filing.

The bronze statue of Ebenezer Elliott, by Neville Barnard, was removed from the Cutlers' hall, Sheffield, on Saturday last, and placed upon a granite pedestal at the top of the Market-place.

From the official statistics of the Great Dublin Exhibition of last year, recently published, it appears that Mr. Dargan's actual loss has been within a few pounds of £19,000.

So great has been the alarm caused by the ravages of cholera at Munich, that the Exhibition has lately not been visited by more than 600 or 700 persons daily.

The guns and stores taken at Bomarsund are valued at £100,000.

The average weekly cost of a pauper in the Limerick Union Workhouse, including clothing, is 1s. 6d., and it is said that it will soon be reduced to 1s.

The Hôtel des Invalides is now lighted by the new gas extracted from water. Workmen are now engaged in constructing by the side of the gasometer a general calorifere for warming every part of the hotel.

The first stone of a free public library will be laid in Norwich on the 18th instant. The institution will be supported by subscriptions, and an annual grant from the Town-council. The cost of its erection will be £2098.

The Massachusetts Legislature, at its last session, appropriated funds to the New England Female Medical College located in Boston, to pay for the tuition of forty students annually for five years.

Killarney was never known to be so full of visitors as it is at present. All the hotels and lodging-houses are crowded.

There is a fine Austrian frigate, of about fifty guns, at Greenhithe, where she has been for the last fortnight, having come over to the Thames with the crew of another steam-frigate building in this country for the Austrian Government.

At Turin a drama has been produced, called "L'Assedio di Silistria," in which Turks and Russians perform prodigies of valour. One of the principal episodes is a love-passion between a daughter of Mussa Pacha and a son of the Russian General's—the marriage of the lovers concluding the peace.

The Electric Telegraph Company commenced running out a cable between Holyhead and Dublin on Monday.

The mail for Australia, on Monday, was so heavy—consisting of 500 or 600 boxes and bags—that the *Nubia* was detained two hours beyond her time of starting to take it on board.

The coast sailors of Cork have struck for higher wages. They are at present receiving from £3 5s. to £3 10s. per month.

The Russian Government has revoked all the permissions it had granted to Russians or Poles to exhibit their productions at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855; and has, at the same time, prohibited all Russian subjects from making any purchases, either directly, or indirectly, at the Exhibition.

The scarcity of labourers in Ireland has become so general that wages have greatly advanced. Even in the south, harvest labourers are receiving 2s. 6d. a day, besides food.

A commission, under the authority of a Master in Chancery, have just commenced, at Aberdeen, a tour of visits to the various towns where subscribers to Mr. O'Connor's Land Scheme, now dissolved, reside, in order to receive claims on the company's assets.

A swarm of bees have taken possession of one of the lions at the entrance of Wynyard park, Durham, having formed their comb in the body of the statue, and gained an entrance by a hole in the ear.

Catherine Hayes has arrived in Melbourne from California.

The imports of specie during the past week amount to the large sum of £700,000; only £140,000 of this was from Australia, although several vessels from thence are now overdue, with large amounts of gold on board.

The metropolitan business of most of the Life Assurance Companies and Societies has received much impetus during the last few weeks in consequence of the prevalence of cholera.

The amount of shipping laid on the berth in London for Australian ports consists of eighty-three vessels, measuring 55,773 tons; being an increase in the tonnage of 3000 tons over any of the preceding months this year.

The Empress of the French, on being informed of the ravages of the cholera among the inhabitants of Marseilles, sent 2000 francs to the fund raising for the relief of the sufferers.

In consequence of the high price of bread at Taunton, a hand-bill was extensively circulated suggesting the formation of a Bread Consumers Company, 200 shares, at £2 10s. each. The bakers, in alarm, met the next day, and reduced the price of the 4lb. loaf from 7d. to 6½d.

In Rome, the alarm about cholera is so great that thirty or forty thousand of the inhabitants have left the capital for the cooler air of the mountains.

Mr. Hope Scott, who married Miss Lockhart, granddaughter of the late Sir Walter Scott, has purchased the estate of Cragclare, county Ga. way, for £292,000.

Large orders for figs have been sent from Oporto to the Algarves for the distilling of brandy, as a substitute for the produce of the grape; so that the price of figs is likely to be higher than usual.

That portion of the new cemetery at Bradford which has been set apart for the purpose of sepulture according to the rites of the Church of England, was consecrated last week by the Lord Bishop of Ripon.

Gold has been discovered at the crossing of the Colorado (says a *Berieb* paper), also silver and copper. A tribe of Indians has been met with who use gold bullets for their guns.

The contract for the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Company has been taken by Messrs. Worthen, King, and fifteen other associates, among whom is Mr. Maverick, of San Antonio, one of the largest landholders in the world, and by far the wealthiest citizen of Texas. Fifty miles are to be completed and in running order within eighteen months, and 100 miles of the road every year thereafter, until the whole is completed.



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